

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
**CONTENTS***People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 155

10 August 1978

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## UNITED STATES

Mideast Summit Conference To Be Held in U.S.

A 1 1/A6

## SOVIET UNION

Economic Difficulties in Georgia, USSR Noted

A 1 1/A6

## NORTH ASIA

Continuing Reportage on PRC-Japan Talks, Sonoda Visit

A 2 1/A7

Sonoda, Teng Hsiao-ping Meeting

A 2 1/A7

Sonoda Comment [AFP]

A 3 1/A8

State Banquet

A 3 1/A8

Draft Completion Near [KYODO]

A 4 1/A9

Possible 12 Aug Signing [KYODO]

A 4 1/A9

Japanese Official Comments on Northern Sea Security

A 5 1/A10

DPRK Symphony Delegation Visits Mao's Home Village

A 6 1/A11

## SOUTHEAST ASIA &amp; PACIFIC

Continuing Reportage on China-Vietnam Dispute

A 7 1/A12

Peilun Bridge 'Incident'

A 7 1/A12

PRC Official's Statement

A 8 1/A13

## EUROPE

Political Bureau Member Receives Yugoslav Economic Delegation

A 8 1/A13

[TANJUG]

President Tito's LCY Speech Published in Peking [TANJUG]

A 9 1/A14

Wang Chen Meets Maltese Tourism Minister

A 9 1/A14

UK Paper States USSR Instigating SRV To Mistreat Chinese

A 9 1/A14

Marking Children's Art Troupe Performs in Romania

A 10 1/B1

Forestry Delegation Holds Talks in Austria

A 10 1/B1

Western Press Reports on USSR Buildup in East Europe

A 10 1/B1

Norwegian Paper Accuses Soviet Ships of Spying

A 11 1/B2

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Continuing Reportage on Libyan Delegation's Visit

A 12 1/B3

Jallud, Hua Meeting

A 12 1/B3

Hangchow Visit

A 12 1/B3

Hangchow Banquet

A 13 1/B4

Zambian President Kaunda Receives PRC Ambassador

A 13 1/B4

Tanzanian Prime Minister Receives PRC Ambassador

A 13 1/B4

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hua Call for Upsurge in Farmland Construction	E 1	1/B5
Central Committee Approves Resolution on Political Work in Army	E 3	1/B7
Provinces Rectify Cadres' Work Style	E 6	1/B10
Choukuotien Commune Improvements Noted	E 7	1/B11
Article Refutes Gang's 'Omnipotence of Spirit' Theory	E 9	1/B13
[KWANGMING DAILY 28 Jul]		
KWANGMING DAILY Calls for Protection of Natural Resources [29 Jul]	E 11	1/C1
Commentary Urges Speedy Marsh Gas Development	E 12	1/C2
[KWANGMING DAILY 30 Jul]		
Editorial Calls for Proper Handling of Logistics Work	E 13	1/C3
[KWANGMING DAILY 27 Jul]		
Importance of Ideological Education of 1978 Graduates Cited	E 15	1/C5
[KWANGMING DAILY 25 Jul]		
KWANGMING DAILY Attaches Importance to Extramural Education [28 Jul]	E 16	1/C8
Foreign Businessmen Attend Arts, Crafts Fair	E 16	1/C8
Commentator Cites Need for More Good Films [PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 Jul]	E 17	1/C7
Briefs: Review of Afforestation Results; China Petroleum	E 18	1/C8
Production; China Construction Material; China's First		
Heart Transplant; China's Rapeseed Output; Quality Rating		
of Clothing		

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

ANHWEI DAILY Editorial on Hsianghsiang Experiences [6 Aug]	G 1	1/C10
Fukien Meeting Discusses Third Quarter Industrial Tasks	G 2	1/C11
Fukien Meeting Discusses Late Rice Problems	G 3	1/C12
FUKIEN DAILY Recommends Switching Crops During Drought [7 Aug]	G 4	1/C13
Fukien Philosophy, Social Sciences Group Established	G 4	1/C13
NCNA Describes Kiangsu Communes' Industrialization	G 5	1/C14
Pai Ju-ping Attends Shantung Sports Rally	G 7	1/D2
Briefs: Chekiang Cultivated Acreage; Chekiang Early Rice;	G 8	1/D3
Kiangsu Agriculture		

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN DAILY on Improving Cadre Work Style	H 1	1/D4
HUNAN DAILY Letter on Excess Social Burdens in Factories [7 Aug]	H 2	1/D5
Wuhan Issues Circular on Improving Product Quality	H 3	1/D8
Kwangsi Strives To Fulfill Summer Farmwork	H 3	1/D8
KWANGSI DAILY Commentary	H 4	1/D7
KWANGSI DAILY on Assisting Backward Communes, Brigades	H 5	1/D8
Kwangtung Colleges Rehabilitate Staff Members	H 5	1/D8
Kwangtung Rally Criticizes Chiang's 'Trusted Lieutenant'	H 6	1/D8
Kwangtung Holds Meeting on Problems Concerning Scrap	H 7	1/D10
Kwangtung Paper Urges Late Rice Production	H 8	1/D11
Hainan Holds Conference on Increasing Fish Production	H 9	1/D12

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Ma Li Speaks at Kweichow Party Work Conference	J 1	1/D13
SZECHWAN DAILY Article Urges Agricultural Mechanization [7 Aug]	J 3	1/E1
SZECHWAN DAILY Urges Ideological Work for College Candidates [6 Aug]	J 4	1/E2
Briefs: Szechwan Implements Central Instructions; Tibet Sheep Breeding Forum	J 4	1/E2

## NORTH REGION

Tientsin Commune Scores Gang's Interference in Agriculture	K 1	1/E3
--	-----	------

## NORTHEAST REGION

Kirin Offices, Daily Comment on Minor Autumn Harvest	L 1	1/E4
Disruptive Commune Official Disciplined by Party	L 2	1/E5

## NORTHWEST REGION

Shensi Circular Urges Improvement in Cadre Work Style	M 1	1/E7
---	-----	------

## HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

CHENG MING Discusses New NCNA Chief in Hong Kong [No 10, 1 Aug]	N 1	1/E9
WEN WEI PO Reports on Resurgence of Tangshan [6 Aug]	N 5	1/E13

**FBIS-CHI-78-155**  
**Thursday**  
**10 August 1978**  
**Vol I No 155**

# DAILY REPORT

**COMPLETED**

**ORIGINAL**

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution  
From NTIS

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UNITED STATES

MIDEAST SUMMIT CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN U.S.

OW091957Y Peking NCNA in English 1949 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Menachem Begin will hold a summit conference at the U.S. President's Camp David summer resort on September 5 to discuss the Middle East problem, according to a MENA report. This was announced at a press conference held in Alexandria last night after talks between President as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. On the same day, U.S. White House spokesman J. Powell also announced the news.

Vance visited Israel and Egypt from August 5 to 9. This was his fifth tour of the Middle East in carrying out the Arab-Israeli peace talk mission. During the visit, Vance held talks respectively with leaders of Egypt and Israel on the restoration of peace talks between Egypt and Israel. He also delivered to Begin and As-Sadat a personal message from President Carter inviting them to hold a tripartite summit conference in the United States.

Speaking at the press conference last night, As-Sadat declared that he has accepted an invitation from Carter to attend a tripartite summit conference comprising the United States, Egypt and Israel. He said that the forthcoming summit will be a "new page" in the search for a Middle East peace. Vance said at the press conference that the Camp David summit would "seek a framework for a just and durable peace in the Middle East." In answer to a question about that framework, he said it would be based on UN Security Council "Resolution 242".

Since President as-Sadat's visit to Israel last November and Begin's negotiation with him in Ismailia last December, talks between Egypt and Israel had been in a deadlock due to Israel's obdurate refusal to withdraw to the 1967 line and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. U.S. Vice-President W.F. Mondale toured Egypt and Israel last July to urge the foreign ministers of Egypt, Israel and the United States to hold talks at Leeds Castle in Britain. The Egyptian side put forward a new six-point proposal, but Israel still insisted on its obdurate position. So no results had been achieved in the Leeds Castle talks. Then on July 27 President as-Sadat asked the Israeli military group attending the talks of the Egyptian and Israeli military council to leave Egypt. At the same time, the U.S. Government sent its roving ambassador Alfred Atherton to Egypt and Israel for mediation and preparation for Vance's present visit.

According to Radio Israel, Begin said at the press conference on August 8 that he decided to attend the summit conference at Camp David and hoped that a breakthrough in negotiations may be achieved. But he said Israel's policies had not changed. Vance left Alexandria for home this morning.

SOVIET UNION

ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES IN GEORGIA, USSR NOTED

OW091139Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug--The Soviet newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA recently carried a report admitting that there are serious economic problems in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

I. 10 Aug 78

A 2

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The report said: "Georgia has not had a single good year in the past 5 or 6 and 1978 is another especially bad year." Referring to Georgia's industrial problems, the report noted: "Production and marketing plans have not been met by industrial enterprises due to a lack of concern for fulfilling contracts, thereby creating irregularities in the national economy, resulting in confused interrelations among enterprises and limiting the development of production."

The report added that 90 industrial enterprises failed to honor their marketing contracts and plans, resulting in 34.5 million rubles less worth of products being provided to consumers. The report pointed out: "93 percent of the enterprises under the Ministry of Building Construction Materials have failed to fulfill their marketing plans, which were formulated on the basis of contracts, and other obligations, and eight enterprises under the Ministry of Light Industry have failed to fulfill their plans. Thus the eight enterprises provided 13.6 million rubles less worth of products to consumers."

Discussing labor productivity, the report said: "The speed at which labor productivity is rising in 191 enterprises under the ministries of meat and dairy products, light industry, foodstuffs, and construction has slowed down." The report noted: "Efforts to reduce costs and increase profits in some enterprises have resulted in a mess. Therefore, there is cause for concern over the targeted profits, and with this background one cannot feel at ease with the whole financial plan."

Regarding the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the report pointed out that "serious shortcomings also exist in various chemical industry departments." It added that these departments "drag their feet" in carrying out plans.

On the question of investments, the report noted: "We are very worried by the low level of investments. Serious shortcomings exist in putting fixed funds into production. In 5 months, the projects that have gone into production have accounted for only 10 percent of the annual plan."

On construction, the report said that "it has become increasingly doubtful whether the housing construction plans can be completed in some districts" of Georgia since "many construction sites are already in a mess."

Regarding agriculture, the report said that in Georgia the "agricultural situation is complicated and difficult." This year the conditions are even more complicated than in the past 8 years, and "the problem of fodder is of serious concern," it added. Referring to commerce, the report noted that there were difficulties in supplying some foodstuffs, particularly meat, to Georgian residents. "We cannot solve these difficulties in a short time," it added.

#### NORTH ASIA

#### CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON PRC-JAPAN TALKS, SONODA VISIT

#### Sonoda, Teng Hsiao-ping Meeting

OW101009Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking 10 Aug (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will meet with Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, at 4:30 pm Thursday, the Japanese delegation here announced. The meeting is scheduled to be held at the Great Hall of the People. After the meeting, a banquet will be hosted by Vice Premier Teng in honor of Sonoda at 6 pm.

I. 10 Aug 78

A 3

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sonoda Comment

OW091652Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 9 Aug (AFP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda today said he was optimistic about the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, but he regretted China's "criticism" over Tokyo's slowness in signing. During the first day of talks with his Chinese opposite number Huang Hua, Mr Sonoda said it would be "unfavourable" for the discussions if China continued to criticise "Japanese politicians", according to an authoritative Japanese source.

Observers believed Mr Sonoda was referring to statements by Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping who said he (Mr Teng) was ready to conclude the treaty if Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda was resolved to do so. But it is felt in Japanese diplomatic circles that Mr Sonoda's criticisms were not "the most important point" in the first round of talks which lasted three hours this morning. The source said a second round lasting 50 minutes was held between the two ministers this afternoon.

Turning to the "anti-hegemony clause" that China wants included in the treaty, Mr Sonoda said definition of a specific country or group of countries as "hegemonist" and opposing them was not in the principles of Japanese foreign policy." He reaffirmed that the treaty should reflect this Japanese position and assured Mr Huang that Tokyo continued to be against "all hegemony," as was stipulated in the 1972 joint communique normalizing Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, the source said.

Mr Sonoda "regretted the poor relations" between China and the Soviet Union and said Japan had "no intention" of allying itself with either Peking or Moscow against the other side. The two ministers agreed at their first round of talks to discuss before any other problem the question of "hegemony," the source declared.

Tomorrow Mr Sonoda will meet senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. No official decision was taken as to when the discussions should be resumed.

At the end of this first day of talks, during which Mr Huang reaffirmed China's position on the peace and friendship treaty, Mr Sonoda said he could see the discussions "developing favourable."

This evening Mr Huang and the rest of the Chinese delegation gave a welcoming banquet for their Japanese counterparts.

State Banquet

OW091745Y Peking NCNA in English 1737 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua this evening gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People in honour of Sunao Sonoda, Japanese foreign minister, and his party.

Huang Hua and Sunao Sonoda made toasts at the banquet, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. Both expressed the hope that friendly relations between China and Japan would develop further.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua said: "To conclude a Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship is an important provision in the Sino-Japanese joint statement and an important task which up till now remains to be completed. An early conclusion of the projected treaty on the basis of the joint statement conforms to the common aspirations of both the Chinese

I. 10 Aug 78

A 4

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

and Japanese peoples and serves the fundamental interests of the two peoples and the peoples of other countries in the Asian-Pacific region. To this end, the Chinese Government has consistently shown an active attitude and done its best.

"The negotiations that began on July 21 on the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty have yielded results, thanks to efforts from both sides. We believe that our talks with Your Excellency will bring the treaty negotiations to a successful conclusion."

Foreign Minister Sonoda said: "I came to China in the hope of building friendly relations between Japan and China on a still more solid basis. I also hope that I can take this opportunity to exchange views with Chinese leaders sincerely and frankly and jointly explore the course that will ensure peaceful and friendly relations for generations to come. It is my strong conviction that through efforts such as ours, the present negotiations will succeed and conclude in a good treaty that will draw congratulations not only from the people of both countries but from the whole world as well."

The Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato, Mrs. Sato and embassy officials, and the journalists accompanying Foreign Minister Sonoda on his China visit attended the banquet. Present were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng, Vice-Minister of Culture Yao Chung-ming, the Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao, Vice-Chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Hsiao-i and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Chang Hsiang-shan.

#### Draft Completion Near

OW100600Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and China are expected to reach agreement Friday on a final draft of the proposed peace and friendship treaty, Japanese delegation sources said Thursday. The sources said this proposal emerged after the negotiators of both countries held working-level discussions for three hours Thursday morning. The negotiators agreed to establish a drafting subcommittee, made up of three officials each from both governments, the sources said. The subcommittee was scheduled to hold its first meeting later Thursday (ed. 2 pm--3 pm Japan time), the sources added.

#### Possible 12 Aug Signing

OW100026Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Aug (KYODO)--The Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship is expected to be signed between Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his Chinese counterpart Huang Hua in Peking Saturday, at the earliest, as basic agreement has been reached on the anti-hegemony issue, sources close to the Japanese delegation revealed Wednesday night. The instruments of ratification of the treaty are expected to be exchanged in Tokyo later this year, they said. The basic agreement was reached in two rounds of political-level talks held between Sonoda and Huang Wednesday.

Sonoda was scheduled to meet with Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Thursday evening at which time final agreement was expected to be reached. The sources close to the Japanese delegation said the negotiations for conclusion of the treaty made progress Wednesday as the Chinese side showed a flexible stand in respect to the so-called "third country clause" concerned with the anti-hegemony problem at the political-level talks. This means that a way for settlement of the treaty issue, the biggest political problem pending between the two countries since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations six years ago, has been opened. The talks scheduled Thursday between Sonoda and Huang have been canceled. Instead, a meeting between Sonoda and Vice Premier Teng has been scheduled Thursday evening.



I. 10 Aug 78

A 5

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Observers believe that Sonoda, during his meeting with Teng, will invite the vice premier to visit Japan. They expect Teng to go to Tokyo to attend the ceremony for exchange of ratification documents of the treaty.

A working-level meeting between Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung also will be held from 9 a.m. Thursday to put finishing touches on the wording of the treaty. An agreement on the matter is expected to be reached during Thursday. Observers believe the signing of the treaty will have to be carried over to Saturday, at the earliest, because of necessary domestic steps in Japan, such as obtaining endorsement of the cabinet and the ruling party.

At the two rounds of talks held between Sonoda and Huang Wednesday, substantial discussions were held on the anti-hegemony problem from the outset, Japanese sources said. They said Sonoda made clear Japan's basic position that it has no intention to compete against a specific country as a country exercising hegemony. The Chinese side reiterated its basic stand on the anti-hegemony issue, the sources said. China, however, showed a flexible stand on the "third country clause," saying that while opposition to hegemony sought by third countries is important, the focus should be laid on both Japan and China opposing hegemonism, they said.

At the first round of talks held in the morning, Sonoda said that Japan will observe the clause opposing hegemony set forth in the Japan-China joint statement of 1972. He said, however, Japan and China have their own diplomatic policies. He said Japan has no plans to designate a specific country as practicing hegemony, although it will oppose acts of hegemonism by all countries. He thus made known Japan's posture of maintaining friendly ties with all countries in the world.

At the second round of talks held in the afternoon, Huang stressed what he called a "hegemonistic threat" posed by the Soviet Union. Especially in respect to the "third country clause," he said it is important for both Japan and China not to seek hegemony and to oppose hegemony by any other country.

Observers believe both sides will agree on a wording of the anti-hegemony clause which will say that Japan and China should not seek hegemony in any area of the world and that they would oppose attempts of any other country or groups of countries to establish hegemony.

Meanwhile, Japanese sources revealed Wednesday that Sonoda, in his meeting with Huang the same day, took up the China-Soviet treaty of alliance and its clause hostile to Japan. He is reported to have told the Chinese foreign minister that although Japan does not intend to interfere in the affairs of China and the Soviet Union, it regrets the clause in the treaty which is hostile to Japan. The sources said Huang avoided any direct reference to the matter.

#### JAPANESE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NORTHERN SEA SECURITY

OW100946Y Peking NCNA in English 0950 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hisao Takahashi, the director general of the Maritime Safety Agency of the Transport Ministry of Japan, in a recent statement stressed the need to further strengthen the maritime security system in the northern sea.

According to Japanese newspapers, Takahashi made an inspection tour of the waters off the northern territories. After the tour, Takahashi told the press: "Japan must maintain a balance with the Soviet security forces in order to champion peace in the northern sea."

I. 10 Aug 78

A 6

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

... of the tour of the northern sea had strengthened the realization that the four northern islands were part of Japanese territory. He continued: "I now fully understand the indignation and the yearning for their native place felt by those who have been evacuated from the four northern islands." "To settle the issues related to the northern territory, it is imperative to take a strong position in diplomatic negotiations with the Soviet Union. The Japanese Maritime Safety Agency supports this."

According to the HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN, more than 8000 Japanese fishermen from the northern sea, had been detained by the Soviet authorities. Of these, 28 had died either through illness or by committing suicide during detention.

#### DPRK SYMPHONY DELEGATION VISITS MAO'S HOME VILLAGE

OWO91756Y Peking NCNA in English 1747 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Changsha, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Korean National Symphony Orchestra this morning visited Shaoshan, the home village of Chairman Mao, accompanied by Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the Hunan provincial party committee.

The Korean comrades were given a warm welcome by Chao Yang-cheng, secretary of the Shaoshan area party committee and chairman of the Shaoshan Area Revolutionary Committee; Ma Ming-hsi, deputy secretary of the area party committee and vice-chairman of the area revolutionary committee, as well as more than 1,000 local people. Welcomers beat drums and gongs.

The Korean comrades looked carefully at the objects and pictures on display at Chairman Mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall. The Korean and Chinese comrades posed for photographs in front of Chairman Mao's birthplace. On their way to Shaoshan, the Korean visitors inspected the Yintienshim Aqueduct at an irrigation system which was built under the direction of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the time he worked in Hunan.

The Korean National Symphony Orchestra arrived in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, from Peking on the afternoon of August 7 accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Ho Ching-chih. Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su also accompanied the symphony orchestra to Hunan.

On the evening of August 7, the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet warmly welcoming the Korean comrades-in-arms. Present were Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Lo Chiu-yueh, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

August 8 was the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Symphony Orchestra. To celebrate this occasion, the Korean artists entertained a total audience of 1,700 with excellent items and were given loud applause. Attending the performance were Mao Chih-yung; secretaries of the provincial party committee Wan Ta, Sun Kuo-chih, Wang Chih-kuo and Tung Chih-wen; Shih Hsin-shan, secretary of the Shangsha city party committee and chairman of the city revolutionary committee; and noted Chinese artists.

I. 10 Aug 78

A 7

PRO  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON CHINA-VIETNAM DISPUTE

Peilun Bridge 'Incident'

OW091947Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Tunghsing, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--A serious incident occurred on August 8 on the Peilun Bridge at the Sino-Vietnamese border when 14 Chinese nationals were stabbed or struck with rocks and over 700 others were driven across to the Chinese side of the border by Vietnamese security personnel.

At 10:40 hours on the morning of August 8, more than a dozen armed Vietnamese security personnel began interrogating some of the Chinese nationals, who had been forced to gather on the Vietnamese side of the Peilun Bridge. They called for registration and threatened to arrest anyone who dared to "violate discipline." Two Vietnamese cameramen accompanying the security personnel, ignoring the advice of victimized Chinese, maliciously tried to shoot pictures of Chinese nationals eating the food they had just received from the Chinese side. When the cameramen were stopped by two young Chinese, Liu Shih-sung and Lu Fang-wen, more than a dozen Vietnamese security men threatened the Chinese nationals with drawn daggers and one of the security men seized hold of Liu Shih-sung intending to arrest him. At the same time, other security men stationed in and on top of the gateway on the Vietnamese side of the border hurled rocks at the victimized Chinese, creating confusion and tension among them. Women and children screamed with fright. Over 700 Chinese nationals, stranded on the Vietnamese side of Peilun Bridge were forced to move to the Chinese side of the bridge, with Vietnamese security men jabbing at them with daggers. Yeh Hsiu-ming, a Chinese, received a serious stab wound in the back from a sergeant of the Vietnamese security force, Bui Minh Huan. Six Chinese nationals received light stab wounds and seven others were injured by rocks. Yeh Hsiu-ming was rushed to hospital in Tunghsing County, China. Medical examination revealed a wound three centimetres long and 1.5 centimetres wide. More than 1,000 cc of blood were lost and accumulated internal bleeding totalled about another 1,000 cc. After this incident, a dagger left behind by the Vietnamese security personnel was found on the bridge.

On the same day, a leading officer of the Chinese frontier check post at Tunghsing made strong representations to the Vietnamese side about the incident.

Serious public concern is now being drawn to the bloodshed on the first day of the Sino-Vietnamese talks on Overseas Chinese in Vietnam and other recent incidents of Overseas Chinese being persecuted and expelled by the Vietnamese authorities after they had beaten victimized Chinese and fired shots to goad them to swarm through to the Chinese pass in Yu Yi Kuan on August 1. As the leader of the Chinese Government delegation, Chung Hsi-tung, pointed out at the first session of the talks, the immediate need is for the Vietnamese authorities to take concrete action and cease persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals.



I. 10 Aug 78

A 8

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC Official's Statement

OW100457Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0353 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Aug--Lu Ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, on the afternoon of 9 August firmly rejected and refuted the so-called "protest" lodged by the Vietnamese side on the Peilun Bridge incident created by them on 8 August.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim Lu Ming pointed out: The incident was completely and singlehandedly created by the Vietnamese authorities. It was a premeditated act on the part of the Vietnamese side designed to deliberately aggravate the negotiating atmosphere and create obstacles to the negotiations. In this regard, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Lu Ming lodged a strong protest with the Vietnamese side.

While the Chinese and Vietnamese governments are beginning to hold negotiations at the vice foreign minister level to settle the issue of Chinese residents in Vietnam, the Vietnamese side has deliberately created a serious incident by injuring and expelling large numbers of victimized Chinese residents at the Peilun River. From the afternoon of 8 August through 9 August, the Vietnamese side put its propaganda machine into motion in order to distort the truth of the incident. On the afternoon of 9 August, the Vietnamese side initiated diplomatic action, with Nguyen Tien, director of the China Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, inviting Charge d'Affaires ad interim Lu Ming to a meeting and putting forward the so-called "protest" on this incident.

Lu Ming sternly pointed out: "At present, the Vietnamese authorities are continuing to aggravate the situation by expelling large numbers of Chinese residents. As a result, several thousand Chinese residents are stranded on the Vietnamese side of the Yui and Tungshing passes. This is not all. You have used all kinds of despicable means, dispatched large numbers of soldiers and police, and even threatened by opening fire to force the Chinese residents to force their way through the passes. Precisely while the delegations of the two governments are beginning to hold talks in Hanoi, you have again openly created an incident with ulterior motives. This fully shows that the Vietnamese side lacks sincerity in the talks and is deliberately aggravating the negotiating atmosphere. The incident was singlehandedly created by you. Your newspapers reported on several hundred victimized Chinese returning to Chinese territory. Isn't that proof they were expelled by you? It is obvious that the Vietnamese authorities should be held completely responsible."

Charge d'Affaires ad interim Lu Ming said: "What justification and what right do you have to protest to us! We strongly demand that the Vietnamese side immediately cease expelling Chinese residents, provide facilities for Chinese residents stranded at the border passes, allow them to return to their residences as soon as possible and make proper arrangements so they can make a normal living."

EUROPE

POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER RECEIVES YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC DELEGATION

LD090942Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 9 Aug (TANJUG)--The member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and vice-premier, Chi Teng-kuei, today received the members of the Yugoslav economic delegation headed by the assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, Filip Babic. The delegation had talks here on the advancement of economic cooperation between the two countries.

I. 10 Aug 78

A 9

PRC

INFORMAL AFFAIRS

Both countries confirmed their determination to further advance their economic cooperation, as well as the possibilities for doing so. These Chinese-Yugoslav talks are a part of wide preparations for the forthcoming visit of Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Yugoslavia.

#### PRESIDENT TITO'S LCY SPEECH PUBLISHED IN PEKING

LE090944Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Peking, 9 Aug (TANJUG)--A booklet containing President Tito's report and his closing speech at the recent 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is entitled "The League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Struggle for the Further Development of Socialist, Self-Management and Nonaligned Yugoslavia." This is the first full-text Chinese translation of a speech held by President Tito. Being prepared, however, is a collection of the Yugoslav president's selected articles and speeches.

During the LCY's 11th Congress, the Peking press carried President Tito's speech in great detail. The publication of the full text of this important speech offers a new occasion now to the Chinese readers to become acquainted with the problems of Yugoslavia's socialist development.

#### WANG CHEN MEETS MALTESE TOURISM MINISTER

OW091506Y Peking NCNA in English 0923 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with Maltese Minister of Tourism Piscopo and his party. Present were Sung Chih-kuang, assistance minister of foreign affairs, and Wan Fu, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

Minister Piscopo and his party arrived in Peking yesterday for a visit to China as guests of the China International Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

#### UK PAPER STATES USSR INSTIGATING SRV TO MISTREAT CHINESE

OW100930Y Peking NCNA in English 0900 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] London, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--Soviet social-imperialism has been instigating the Vietnamese authorities to persecute and expel Chinese residents in an attempt to dominate Vietnam as well as Southeast Asia, says CLASS STRUGGLE, political paper of the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain, in an article published in the August issue.

Under the title "Soviet Union Is Behind Persecution of Chinese in Vietnam", the article says: "At the instigation of Soviet social-imperialism, the Vietnamese authorities have been carrying out a widespread anti-Chinese campaign." "Now, under Soviet encouragement, the Vietnamese authorities have adopted a chauvinist policy of attempting to force Chinese to take Vietnamese nationality." They have forcibly expelled hundreds of thousands of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam into China while carrying out widespread persecutions against the Chinese residents still living in Vietnam.

The article points out: "The whole anti-Chinese campaign is intended to drive a wedge between the peoples of China and Vietnam, in order to allow Soviet social-imperialism to establish a dominant position in Vietnam, to bring it under its thumb and to use it as a base to dominate Southeast Asia. The truth of this is vividly illustrated by the admission of Vietnam to the 'CEMA' at the end of June."

I. 10 Aug 78

A 10

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### NANKING CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN ROMANIA

OW091020Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Nanking Children's Art Troupe of China gave a performance in the Bucharest opera theatre today. Member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister Virgil Ciocacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and First Secretary of the municipal party committee and Mayor of Bucharest Ion Dinca, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education Miu Dobrescu, member of the RCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Romanian-Chinese Friendship Association Ion Popescu-Putzuri, Chairman of the National Committee of the Pioneers Organization Constantin Bostina and others saw the performance. Chinese Ambassador Li Ting-chuan and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

The performance included 17 items of Chinese dances, vocal and instrumental solos, ensemble of instrumental music and Romanian folk songs. It was warmly praised by the spectators.

At the conclusion of the performance, Vice-President Stefan Voitec and other Romanian party and government leaders presented a basket of flowers to the young artists and received the leaders of the troupe and some of the young artists. They also had a photo taken together with them. On behalf of Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, Vice-President Stefan Voitec cordially greeted the troupe and wished them success in their performance tour of Romania. The troupe's leaders asked the vice-president to convey their gratitude and best regards to Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The Nanking Children's Art Troupe of China toured and gave performances in Brasov and other places from July 29 to August 3. It visited the first museum attached to a school and a hydropower station on the Olt River, and had a get-together with local Young Pioneers.

#### FORESTRY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN AUSTRIA

OW042047Y Peking NCNA in English 2000 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Vienna, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Josef Staribacher, minister of trade, commerce and industry of Austria, today received a Chinese forestry delegation led by Luo Yu-chuan, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry.

Present on the occasion were the representative of Guenther Haiden, minister of agriculture and forestry of Austria, and Nieh Ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Austria. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of Guenther Haiden.

#### WESTERN PRESS REPORTS ON USSR BUILDUP IN EAST EUROPE

OW091230Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union is deploying more reinforcements in Eastern Europe, Western press reports reveal.

The British DAILY TELEGRAPH reports in an August 7 despatch entitled "Russians Step Up Readiness:" "The 31 Russian divisions deployed in East Germany and Central Europe have recently increased their manpower and operational capability. The strength of each rifle division has been raised from 11,000 to 14,000 men and each tank division from 9,000 to 11,000 men."

The number of tanks has been increased by 30 percent, the report continues. The new T-72 tank has been issued to units. "The twenty Russian divisions deployed in East Germany have a broad corridor across Poland for supplies and reinforcements," the report adds.

Citing estimates reaching NATO headquarters, the report says that current Soviet deployments in East Europe could be reinforced with 22 divisions from the western sectors of the Soviet Union within 48 hours. "In addition, all air force supply bases have had their runways lengthened when necessary in order to enable them to handle large aircraft," the DAILY TELEGRAPH report says.

The U.S. NEWSWEEK reports in its August 6 issue that the Soviet Union is equipping its divisions in Central Europe with two new missiles, the SS-21 and the SS-22, which can be fitted with nuclear or conventional warheads.

The West German DIE WELT reports in its August 5 issue that the Soviet Union is deploying more SS-20 mobile medium-range missiles in its western regions. "In its three western military regions some 120 SS-20 missiles with automatic launching pads have been deployed, and still more are under way," the paper says. "Worried by the threat posed to Western Europe by the SS-20 missile and the Backfire bomber, the (West German) Federal Government calls for a counter-weight in weaponry," the paper adds.

#### NORWEGIAN PAPER ACCUSES SOVIET SHIPS OF SPYING

OW100922Y Peking NCNA in English 0856 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--All Soviet ships on Norwegian coasts are equipped with military intelligence devices, states an Oslo report quoting a Norwegian press article. The article, carried in the August 7 issue of the CLASS STRUGGLE, says: "The captains of all Soviet trawlers and freighters on Norwegian coasts have undergone special training for espionage, and they are instructed with specific missions on each voyage."

This was disclosed by a Soviet defector, Vladil Lusenki, who had served as a Soviet ship captain for fifteen years, the article points out. He told the Norwegian news agency last month that they were trained for various missions, especially surveillance of Norwegian and NATO ships in specified areas to monitor their radio frequencies and record their encoded messages.

This disclosure makes it clear that all Soviet ships are equipped with military intelligence-gathering devices, the article says. It is also clear that recent intrusions of Soviet ships into Norway's territorial waters were made under official order to carry out specific aims, the article adds.

I. 10 Aug 78

A 12

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON LIBYAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Jallud, Hua Meeting

LD091546Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Last night the chairman of the Central Committee of the CCP and the vice premier of the State Council received brother Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud. The meeting was attended by the brother foreign secretary and the Chinese foreign minister as well as the director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department at the PRC Foreign Ministry. A frank, detailed review of bilateral relations, current international issues and the situation in the Arab area took place during the meeting.

Hangchow Visit

OW091510Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madame Jallud and the Libyan Arab delegation left here by special plane this afternoon to visit Hangchow. They were accompanied by Chi Peng-fie, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Hsu Han-ping, and by Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister.

The distinguished guests were seen off at the airport by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council; Li Ching-chao, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; and Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

A send-off ceremony was held at Peking airport where the national flags of China and Libya were flown. The band played the national anthems of Libya and China. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Jallud reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Before boarding the plane, his excellency shook hands warmly with Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that his excellency's current visit to China had brought the normalization of relations between China and Libya and established diplomatic relations and that this would be beneficial to the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said: "I will always remember this visit. Please rest assured that we have always been, are now and will remain your friends."

Chou Chueh, acting director of the West Asian and North African Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, accompanied the guests to Hangchow.

Diplomatic envoys from Arab, African and Asian countries to China were also present at the airport.



I. 10 Aug 78

1 13

PRC  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### Hangchow Banquet

OW092024Y Peking NCNA in English 2002 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW.

[Text] Hangchow, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee gave a banquet here this evening to welcome 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madame Jallud and the Libyan Arab delegation.

In his toast, Chen Tso-lin, vice-chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave warm congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Libya. He said: "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Libya will further develop friendly relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples. The people of the whole province are heartily glad of this."

In reply, his excellency said that his visit had yielded tremendous results and his talks with Chinese leaders had been fruitful. He went on: "The Arab nation has long-standing relations with the Chinese people, who have always been our friends." He expressed his belief that following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Libya and China the two countries would further strengthen their unity.

He went on to express his appreciation for and to pay tribute to China's positive stand on the Palestinian issue.

His Excellency 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Madame Jallud and the other distinguished guests had flown in by special plane from Peking earlier this evening, accompanied by Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, his wife Hsu Han-ping, and by Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister.

The distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Chen Tso-lin, vice-chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Vice-Chairman Wang Fang and his wife Liu Hsin; and Chen Wen-shu, vice-chairman of the Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Present at the banquet were Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei and his wife Hsu Han-ping.

#### ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT KAUNDA RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW041744Y Peking NCNA in English 1609 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Lusaka, 3 Aug (HSINHUA)--Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda received and had a cordial and friendly talk with Chinese Ambassador Ko Pu-hai yesterday.

#### TANZANIAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW091630Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 9 Aug (HSINHUA)--Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine received Chinese Ambassador Liu Chun here yesterday and had a friendly talk with him.

1. 10 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

E 1

HUA CALLS FOR UPSURGE IN FARMLAND CONSTRUCTION

OW100259Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 9 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Aug--The State Council-sponsored National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture triumphantly concluded at the Great Hall of the People on 1 August after successfully fulfilling all planned tasks. During the conference vice leader Chairman Hua issued extremely important instructions, calling on all party organizations and the people of all nationalities throughout China to conscientiously implement the policy of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy, whip up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction, and strive to develop agriculture rapidly and fulfill the general task for the new period.

After listening to a briefing by the leading group of the National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture, Chairman Hua pointed out: A 10-year plan was adopted at the Fifth NPC and two figures were announced. Targets of 800 billion catties of grain and 60 million tons of steel in 1985 were set. It will be an arduous task to reach these targets, and the grain target in particular will require great effort. Of course, it is obvious that if we do our work well, speed can be increased. The current problem is that the concept of taking agriculture as the national economy's foundation is not completely understood. The comrades of the industrial departments have not paid enough attention to this concept. Even the comrades directly in charge of agriculture have failed to pay enough attention to it. The concept of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy must be further understood, and its implementation checked on within the party. Not only the central authorities and their various departments but also all provinces and municipalities must solve this problem. In achieving the four modernizations and building a powerful socialist country, it is necessary to develop agriculture as the national economy's foundation if industry is to be developed more quickly. If agriculture does not develop, industry will not grow. We have both positive and negative experiences on this issue. Therefore, the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation of the national economy must be clearly promoted in all party organizations and among all cadres. The whole party must earnestly grasp this issue in doing ideological work, making policies and formulating plans. All provinces must increase their agricultural production, have surplus grain after meeting their own demands and achieve all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, fisheries and side-occupations.

Chairman Hua instructed: Great efforts should be made in farmland capital construction. If the farmland capital construction is carried out well, high stable yields can be insured. Attention must be paid to party policy and the work style among cadres while encouraging the peasants to work hard. It is very important to bring into full play the socialist initiative of the peasants in developing agriculture. If party policies are adhered to, the peasants' enthusiasm in working hard will last. Otherwise, their enthusiasm will not last long. Attention must be paid to the work style of cadres while encouraging the peasants to work hard. If the cadres have a good work style, the peasants will show their enthusiasm by working hard. No work can be done well if it depends on coercion or giving orders. Hard work depends on ideology, policy and work style.

The report by the Hsianghsiang County party committee, Hunan, on "how party policy is conscientiously implemented and the demands on the peasants are lightened" as circularized by the CCP Central Committee and the "investigation report on a few cadres in Hsuni County using coercion and defying laws and discipline" submitted by the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee have provided the peasants with a weapon with which they can resist whatever is erroneous and protect agriculture as the foundation of the national economy. This is fine indeed.

Chairman Hua said: To do a good job in running enterprises owned by communes or production brigades and the local industry is of great significance. Chairman Mao long ago pointed out that the people's communes should engage in industry, agriculture, military work, education and commerce and that they should develop agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-occupations at the same time. Later he issued the "7 May" instruction, which called on communes to run industries and achieve electrification. Industry should be developed in people's communes as long as they do not compete with big factories for raw materials. Some industrial products should be transferred to commune-run enterprises. The people's communes should pay attention to fisheries, afforestation and animal husbandry as well.

If they develop more enterprises, our country's industrial development will benefit and our ability to support agriculture will increase, thus helping to solve the problem of funding water conservancy projects and farm mechanization. These means alone would make it possible to gradually eliminate the difference between industry and agriculture and between town and countryside. This is the road we have to take. Enterprises run by communes and production brigades may have some shortcomings and defects, but we must not refuse food for fear of choking. We must consolidate them. We can run them well by establishing the necessary rules and regulations and strengthening the masses' supervision over them. We must recognize their importance and run them well.

Chairman Hua's important instructions profoundly educated and greatly inspired the 1,200 representatives attending the National Conference on Capital Construction in Agriculture. They said: After they return to their posts they will conscientiously implement these instructions: quickly map out plans to vigorously develop farmland capital construction; set the major targets and make specific arrangements for this winter and next spring; and organize all trades and professions to work in coordination, whip up a high tide in farmland capital construction on an even larger scale, and make new contributions to learning from Tachai in agriculture, building Tachai-type counties throughout the country and speeding up agricultural development.

Attending the closing ceremony were Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and other party and state leaders, including Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en.

Yu Chiu-li, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, presided over the conference on 1 August. Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, made a summing-up speech.

Vice Premier Yu Chiu-li announced the successful conclusion of the conference amid prolonged warm applause.

Wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee showed great concern for and attached great importance to this conference.



During the conference, Chairman Hua, Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing and other leading comrades of the central authorities and the State Council received all the representatives attending the conference. Chairman Hua and the leading comrades of the central authorities and the State Council also listened to a briefing by the conference's leading group.

Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and adhering to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, the participants at the conference held warm discussions on how to speed up China's agricultural development as soon as possible; how to vigorously develop farmland capital construction by working hard and paying attention to party policy; how to map out plans and clearly set the major targets for various localities according to the local conditions; and how to organize a mass battle. The conference's participants also held enthusiastic discussions on industry supporting agriculture and on strengthening leadership. The issues discussed at the conference and the decisions made by the conference on a number of major issues of principle have profoundly manifested Chairman Mao's line, principles and policy on the development of socialist agriculture; reflected the major policy decision and arrangements of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for developing agriculture rapidly and fulfilling the general task for the new period; represented the common aspiration of the broad masses of cadres on the agricultural front and the 700 million peasants; and solved a number of long-standing problems that we have been unsuccessfully trying to solve for many years. The conference was of great significance in whipping up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction this winter and next spring and quickening the pace of agricultural modernization.

The participants at the conference agreed that the conference was important in promoting the development of farmland capital construction and in mobilizing the peasants to speed up agricultural development.

During the past month, the representatives, imbued with great socialist enthusiasm, tried hard to discover the gap between themselves and the advanced, and humbly learn from the advanced experiences of Tachai, Soochow, Shantung and the fraternal provinces, municipalities and prefectures. They increased their sense of honor and responsibility and stirred up their feelings about the pressing need to develop agriculture as soon as possible. They unanimously said: To vigorously develop farmland capital construction is an important matter in learning from Tachai in agriculture. It is also a fundamental measure in realizing agricultural modernization. After they return to their posts they will definitely proceed from the actual local situation, display the revolutionary spirit of "transforming China in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains," and persistently carry out farmland capital construction as a great socialist undertaking. They are resolved to map out plans and make arrangements at an earlier date and work hard to achieve rapid and effective results.

#### CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPROVES RESOLUTION ON POLITICAL WORK IN ARMY

OW100712Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has approved "the resolution of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on strengthening political work in the army" and authorized its issuance.

Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, the resolution carries on the fine traditions established since the Kutien meeting in army political work.

It sums up the experience, positive and negative, gained in army political work during the struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four, analyses the new situation in the army, and identifies the orientation, tasks and methods for strengthening political work in the army in the new historical conditions. It is intended to help the Chinese People's Liberation Army carry out the party line formulated at the eleventh national congress of the party and the general task for the new period of development, implement the principles and tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle in running the army well and getting prepared against war, speed the revolutionization and modernization of the army and raise its combat strength.

The resolution deals with the following 22 points:

- New historical conditions and the tasks of political work in the army;
- Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, oppose revisionism;
- Uphold materialism and dialectics, oppose idealism and metaphysics;
- Strengthen proletarian party spirit, oppose bourgeois factionalism;
- Increase the sense of organization and discipline, oppose anarchism;
- Develop the fine tradition of hard struggle, oppose the bourgeois style of life;
- Adhere to the division of labour and responsibility by the leading cadres under collective leadership by the party committee;
- Restore the function, role and prestige of political organs;
- Apply Chairman Mao's line and policies on cadres;
- Adhere to the principle of unity between officers and men and develop the three great democracies--political, economic and military;
- Adhere to the principle of unity between army men and civilians and take an active part in socialist construction;
- Uphold the principle of disintegrating the enemy troops, struggle harder against the enemy;
- Strengthen political work in education, training, scientific research and all other work;
- Make great efforts to raise the army's scientific and cultural level;
- Promote literature and art and physical culture;
- Give play to the initiative of party branches as fighting bastions;
- Strengthen youth work;
- Do a good job of constant political education in the companies;
- Do penetrating and meticulous ideological work;
- Widen and deepen the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the first flight division of the PLA air force;
- Improve political work in the militia;
- Promote the fine style of work in doing political work and improve work methods.

The resolution points out: "Now that China's socialist revolution and construction has entered the new period of development, the general task set by the party raises new and higher demands on army building. Mobilizing and organizing the masses to accomplish the general task for the new period is the chief content of all ideological and political work of the party in the new period. It is also the chief content of political work in the army."

The tasks of political work in the army as outlined in the resolution are: "Hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao; maintain the party's absolute leadership over the army; persevere in educating the army in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in the party's line; maintain the proletarian character of the army; provide guidance to and ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of grasping the key link of class struggle in running the army well and getting prepared against war; raise the army's combat capability; and strive to carry out the general task for the new period."

The resolution condemns Lin Piao and the gang of four for pushing an ultra-right counter-revolutionary revisionist line behind a "left" mask. It stresses that the struggle to expose and criticize the gang should be linked with the criticism of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and his bourgeois military line. The commanders and fighters should be taught to learn and grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and as a comprehensive system.

Cadres at all levels, first of all high ranking cadres, should read and study conscientiously and have a good grasp of Marxism and do their utmost to train themselves into Marxists in the full sense of the term.

The resolution lists the manifestations of the poisonous influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four who practised metaphysics and idealism. It stresses these points: Mobilize the masses to make a conscientious study of philosophic works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and by Chairman Mao, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from realities in all matters and integrating theory with practice, and struggle resolutely against the erroneous tendency of starting from wishful thinking, from books and directives from higher levels in doing things without linking them to concrete conditions. Practice must be put in first place and attention paid to investigation and research; work must be done in a down-to-earth way with real results; the principle that one divides into two must be followed and concrete analysis made of concrete conditions; politics must be put in command, the law of the unity of opposites observed as regards the relations between politics and military affairs, economics, work skills and technique, and both armchair politicians and those who lose their bearings opposed.

The resolution calls on Communist Party members to build the party in the interest of the vast majority. Cadres at all levels, high-ranking cadres in particular, should set an example in working hard, it says.

The resolution points out that the party committee is the nucleus of the army's unified leadership and unity. The system of individual responsibility of leading cadres under the collective, unified leadership of the party committee is the basic system of party leadership over the army. Leadership by the party committee should never be weakened at any time.

The resolution urges the commanders and fighters to study Chairman Mao's military concepts, learn how to organize and command modern war, learn modern military science and technology and general knowledge, and make energetic efforts to raise the army's scientific and cultural level in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations and raise the army's combat capability.

The resolution stipulates that party committees and leading organs at all levels in the army should engage in rectification campaigns every year while summing up their work.

## PROVINCES RECTIFY CADRES' WORK STYLE

OW091221Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1640 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 7 Aug--After the party Central Committee circulated the Shensi provincial party committee's "investigation report on the problem of a handful of cadres in Hsuni County who practiced coercion and commandism, and violated law and discipline," and issued important instructions, the provincial CCP committees of Anhwei, Hunan, Kansu, Kiangsi, Yunnan and Chekiang conscientiously and widely studied, publicized and implemented them.

In accordance with local conditions these party committees have thoroughly criticized Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for reversing the relations between ourselves and the enemy, sabotaging the socialist legal system and willfully violating the people's democratic rights. They have eliminated their pernicious influence and are determined to restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition in order to drastically change the cadres' work style.

Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, said that the violation of law and discipline or beating and insulting of the masses by state cadres is absolutely impermissible and such offenses should be promptly corrected. He pointed out: Bureaucratism, commandism and formalism, which are divorced from the masses and realities, frequently occur in the cadres' work style. Comrades with such bad practices never conduct investigations or study in their work; they never pay attention to new conditions nor study new problems; and in handling problems, they just talk nonsense without any knowledge of what they are saying. It is very dangerous to have such cadres in charge of a locality or a department, and therefore we must pay special attention to this problem. He called on everybody to conduct criticism and self-criticism in the spirit of rectifying the work style and to expose cadres' work-style problems.

Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, repeatedly stressed the need to strengthen ideological education and encourage the cadres to consciously make revolution. Only by solving the problems ideologically in a down-to-earth way can those cadres who have erred take the initiative to examine and correct their mistakes.

Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, received the Central Committee's important instructions while investigating and studying in Lintao County. In his letter to the provincial party committee, he expressed his opinions on implementing the Central Committee's instructions and also consulted with the Lintao County party committee on sending a work team to investigate the striking problems at Shangliang commune.

Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee, called and presided over a meeting attended by responsible comrades of the party, government and army organs in the province to study and discuss the Central Committee's important instructions. After the meeting, the provincial party committee issued a circular calling on party organizations at various levels throughout the province to conscientiously investigate the cadres' work style according to the Central Committee's instructions, and educate the broad masses of party members and cadres in the party's fine traditions, policies and socialist legal system.

On 29 July the Yunnan provincial party committee called a provincial wired broadcast rally attended by 1.6 million cadres to mobilize the broad masses of cadres of party organizations at various levels throughout the province to immediately act to conscientiously implement the Central Committee's instructions. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally.



The provincial party committee also held a meeting of its Standing Committee to examine the cadres' work style problems using Hsuni County's good example. The meeting decided to publish in YUNNAN DAILY the two typical examples of handling the cases of protracted and ruthless persecution of cadres and masses by those who relied on factional force.

After the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chekiang provincial party committee, Tieh Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and other Standing Committee members separately went to grassroots units to publicize the guidelines of the party Central Committee's instructions and make efforts to grasp well the problem of correcting the cadres' work style.

#### CHOUKUOTIEN COMMUNE IMPROVEMENTS NOTED

OW060809Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Choukoutien people's commune on the outskirts of Peking has just brought in its biggest ever summer wheat harvest with the threshing largely completed. This is despite a prolonged spring and summer drought and windstorms in May and June, one of which reached strong gale force.

Yet total output of wheat plus that of barley and beans, reached over 5,000 tons, exceeding the total annual grain output 20 years ago when the commune was first set up. Maize, sorghum and other autumn crops are now a luxuriant green.

The Choukoutien people's commune, 48 kilometres southwest of Peking, is located near the site where remains of the famous "Peking Man" of 500,000 years ago was excavated. Today, both the commune's per unit yield and its total output of grain are more than double the figures of 20 years ago, with the per-hectare yield reaching over 7.5 tons. The commune, which had to ask the state for food grain every year twenty years ago, now delivers and sells 500 tons of grain a year plus increasing quantities of meat, fruit and various industrial products.

How has this been achieved? Facts provided by commune cadres and members show that the commune's abundant manpower and resources and great manoeuvrability have enabled it to branch out into diversified undertakings and procure considerable capital for various construction projects. In this way, it is now laying the foundations for building a prosperous, modernized agriculture. To strive for the modernization of agriculture step by step mainly through the accumulation of labour, i.e., by relying on the fruits of labour created over the years by collective efforts--this is the road being taken by the tens of thousands of Chinese people's communes.

Farm construction undertaken by the Choukoutien people's commune over the years has enabled it steadily to raise its production level, and increase its ability to accumulate funds and resist natural disasters. This is borne out by the following facts:

At the time of liberation in 1949 the area still employed ox-drawn ploughs. Almost all farm work was then done by manual labour. The mode of production was not much different from that under thousands of years of feudal rule. Although some improved farm tools were introduced in the following years, when the commune was founded in 1958 with 23,000 people and 1,400 hectares of farmland, it still did not own a single piece of modern farm machinery.

Today, the commune and its sub-divisions have more than 20 large and medium-sized tractors, nearly one hundred hand tractors, a dozen trucks and large numbers of other machines. Ploughing, sowing, threshing, irrigation the processing of grain and fodder and part of the transport is mechanized.

The commune has simultaneously expanded forestry, animal husbandry and other side-occupations. Worthy of special attention are the small industrial enterprises set up by the commune and its production brigades. The annual income from their small coal pits, lime kilns, cement plants, farm tool manufacture and repair shops, brick and tile kilns and other enterprises has increased at an average annual rate of 20 percent. These industrial and side-line undertakings net about three million yuan a year. Apart from setting aside funds for future production, increasing the collective reserve and improving the members' livelihood, the commune draws one million yuan a year for capital construction projects and expansion of production. Most of this outlay comes from the net income of the industrial side-line undertakings.

One of the key projects built by the commune is a 23-kilometre trunk irrigation canal, lined with cement slabs to prevent seepage. The commune completed the project in five years from 1971 to 1975 with an investment of 1.3 million yuan. The production brigades on their part built 70 kilometres of ditches linked with the trunk canal. This biggest irrigation system of the commune, plus wells, has brought water to 85 percent of the commune's farmland. The project has been decisive in turning the commune from a grain-deficient to a grain-surplus area. In fact, in recent years, the Choukoutien people's commune has set aside a considerable amount every year to finance projects that would boost its production.

Since the winter of 1975, the commune has allocated 400,000 yuan to build a big well 120 metres long and 60 metres wide, with all four sides of the inner walls faced with stone slabs. The project, now nearing completion, will irrigate 330 hectares of farmland. The commune does not charge its production brigades or teams for the water supplied by the commune-financed irrigation projects.

Last year, the commune built a 40-hectare seed farm at a cost of 170,000 yuan. Equipped with a precision balance, an electric refrigerator and other modern apparatus, the seed farm is staffed by twenty people, most of them junior or senior middle school graduates.

This year, the commune, with the financial aid of the county government, is putting up a battery chicken farm. Construction of the pens is now nearing completion and installation of machinery will soon start. The commune is bearing 100,000 yuan of the nearly 200,000 yuan of investment in the farm, which will provide Peking with chickens and eggs. Both the seed and chicken farms were built on land reclaimed on pebble-strewn river banks so as not to occupy the land of the production teams.

A no less important step being taken by the commune is its efforts to raise the educational level of the commune members. Practically all school-age children in the commune are at primary school, and most of the primary school graduates are studying at junior middle school. The commune has four senior middle schools and a dozen junior middle schools with a total enrolment of over 4,000. Many of the junior and senior middle school graduates have become leaders of production brigades or teams or members of scientific experiment groups.

## ARTICLE REFUTES GANG'S 'OMNIPOTENCE OF SPIRIT' THEORY

HK090735Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 28 Jul 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Li Hsiu-lin [2621 4423 2651] and Cheng Hang-sheng [6774 2635 3932]: "Why Was It Necessary for the 'Gang of Four' To Stubbornly Adhere to the 'Theory of Omnipotence of Spirit'?"]

[Excerpt] Editor's note: Under the cover of criticizing the theory of mechanical materialism, the "gang of four" preached the theory of omnipotence of spirit. They used reactionary subjective adaptability to distort revolutionary subjective initiative. This is a striking example of the "gang of four" running wild in their idealist and metaphysical interpretations. The following article will help us make a distinction between the Marxist viewpoint and the anti-Marxist viewpoint on this issue and to criticize the fake left, real right counterrevolutionary line pushed by the "gang of four." The article is reproduced from issue No 2 of NANKAI UNIVERSITY JOURNAL [NANKAI TA HSUEH HSUEH PAO] but its final two sections have been revised by the authors. [end editor's note]

In a talk at a certain factory in 1972, Kuomintang secret agent Chang Chun-chiao said desperately: "The theory of omnipotence of spirit cannot be criticized. It is correct under certain circumstances and at a given time."

Why was the "gang of four" against letting people criticize the "theory of omnipotence of spirit"? Why was it necessary for them to so stubbornly adhere to this reactionary philosophy of subjective idealism? Clearing up this issue is vitally important for us in deeply and philosophically criticizing the "gang of four," in further clarifying the relationship between their reactionary philosophy and their reactionary politics and in eliminating their remnant poison.

The "theory of omnipotence of spirit" is an undisguised way of putting spirit before matter. It is nothing but an utterly idealist viewpoint. It was not at all accidental that the "gang of four" banned criticism of this anti-Marxist philosophy in socialist China of the 1970's. They did this with the sinister intention of covering up both Lin Biao and themselves. They were thus guilty of wrecking the campaign to criticize Lin Biao.

Under the pretext of "opposing mechanical materialism," renegade Lin Biao, a zealous advocate of the "theory of omnipotence of spirit," used every means to publicize the philosophy of "reversing," putting the "subjective first and objective second," and to spread the fallacy that concepts "transcend" and "replace" matter. He did this to promote what he called a "spiritual atom bomb." Whoever disagreed with him would be abused for "not attaching importance to the role of concepts" and for adhering to "vulgar and mechanical materialism." The "gang of four" and Lin Biao maintained the same reactionary ideological system and they displayed the same signboard to deceive people, with alien class element Yao Wen-yuan and Lin Biao playing the same tune. In fact, the two clowns made a good team in performing a revolting duet. Therefore, once Lin Biao was taken to task, it was inevitable that the "gang of four" would come under fire. Only by shielding Lin Biao could they shield themselves. This explains why Chang Chun-chiao hurriedly came forward to oppose repudiating the "theory of omnipotence of spirit" after Lin Biao died in a crash in the desert.

Chang Chun-chiao's affirmation of the "theory of omnipotence of spirit" indicated that they would stubbornly and continually adhere and practice this idealist philosophy. Facts which came to light later revealed that they had intended to do this, showing that reactionary philosophy was connected with reactionary politics. It was therefore impossible for the "gang of four" to abandon of their own accord the "theory of omnipotence of spirit," serving as it did as their spiritual prop for usurping party and state power and as a theoretical weapon for pushing their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and promoting their counter-revolutionary political program. [paragraph continues]

What role did this reactionary philosophy play in relation to the "gang of four"?

First, the "theory of omnipotence of spirit" conformed with the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary needs to reverse issues of right and wrong in line.

The political line and program pushed by the "gang of four" aimed specifically at bringing down a large number of CCP and PLA veterans, at subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and at changing the dynasty. They did this in order to set up their feudal, capitalist and revisionist hodgepodge of a "new dynasty" and to impose fascist dictatorship on the people so that China would turn back to its former semicolonial and semi-feudal status. This was altogether counterrevolutionary and revisionist and ran counter to objective laws, to the historical trend and to the people's interests. Yet the "gang of four" tried to embellish their line and program, terming them "revolutionary" and "Marxist," while slandering the truly revolutionary and Marxist line as "counter-revolutionary" and "revisionist." Fundamentally speaking, this is to reverse issues of right and wrong in line.

Reversing issues of right and wrong in line results in turning away from reality. If one proceeds from reality, seeks truth from facts and examines himself on the basis of practical considerations, he has to resent materialism. He resents it because materialism involves understanding the world on the basis of its true features and this bares all lies. In other words, in reversing issues of right and wrong in line, one has to exaggerate the subjective functions of spirit, concepts and theory and to adhere to the "theory of omnipotence of spirit," which maintains that "subjective wish determines everything." They did this because they found it convenient to distort facts and fabricate "laws" as they pleased so they could avoid being examined on the basis of practical considerations. This self-deception was aimed at deceiving people.

It is because the "gang of four" exaggerated the idealist theory of "omnipotence of spirit" and the connection between juxtaposing "revisionism" and "Marxism" and reversing issues of right and wrong in line that we must clear up the issues of right and wrong in theory which they reversed in order to correct the reversal of issues of right and wrong in line. This requires that we deeply repudiate their reactionary world outlook while criticizing their counterrevolutionary political line.

Second, the "theory of omnipotence of spirit" conformed with the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary need to use fake "leftist" things to disguise their real rightist nature.

Like Lin Biao, the "theory of omnipotence of spirit" advocated by the "gang of four" was outwardly misleading. Its highly destructive deception was used by the "gang of four" to disguise "leftist" things because it operated on the basis of "stressing subjective initiative," "opposing mechanical materialism" and "opposing the right."

The cunning and sinister way in which the disguised "theory of omnipotence of spirit" was able to play up its "leftist" features and cover up its rightist nature was very useful to the "gang of four" because it could be used for promoting themselves while hitting hard at others.

On the other hand, the "theory of omnipotence of spirit" met the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary need to disguise themselves as "theoretical authorities."

Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Chiang Ching and their gang owed their success to their obsession with theoretical and ideological matters. For a long time, they proclaimed themselves to be "theoretical authorities." This may have provided them with pitifully scanty capital for trying to usurp party and state power.



Therefore, their efforts to play up "theory" and "spirit" and exaggerate them out of acceptable proportions, to preach that "theory determines everything" and to adhere to the "theory of omnipotence of spirit" were helpful in boosting the position of this bunch of "theoreticians" not armed with revolutionary theory and in facilitating their attempts to usurp party and state power.

The "theory of omnipotence of spirit" went bankrupt after the collapse of the "gang of four," but its pernicious influence which has persisted for many years can in no way be underestimated. An important manifestation of the fact that the "gang of four's" remnant poison continues to spread unchecked is that even to this day some comrades have not only forgotten, abandoned and even opposed the basic viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought--that is, seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality and integrating theory with practice--but have also regarded those who have adhered to this basic viewpoint and persisted in viewing practice as the sole criterion for verifying truth as having committed towering crimes. How strange this is.

#### KWANGMING DAILY CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HK090821Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 29 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Pay Close Attention to the Protection of Natural Resources"]

[Text] The Kwangtung Provincial Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry sends an observation group to Hainan Island to study the protection and development of rare tropical animals and plants in some forest regions. A tract of natural limestone forest is recently discovered in the Lungkang area, Lungchou County, in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. The revolutionary committee of this autonomous region designates this areas as a nature protection area and uses it as a base for the study of rare animals and plants in the autonomous region. These methods of work should be encouraged.

China has rich resources of wild animals and plants including many kinds of world renowned, precious and rare animals and plants. They are a valuable treasure of our country. Protecting, developing and rationally utilizing these natural resources is of vital significance in quickening the modernization of agriculture, aiding national reconstruction, maintaining and improving the environment and conducting scientific research in our country.

After liberation, the party and the government paid particular attention to protecting natural resources and the State Council promulgated the "Regulations for the Protection of Forests" and the "Instructions on Actively Protecting and Rationally Using Wild Animal Resources." The Chinese people have done a great deal of work to protect nature and natural resources and have scored remarkable results. However, Li Piao and the "gang of four" pushed their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, stirred up anarchistic ideas and encouraged the tendency toward capitalism. As a result, ignorance of state regulations, the willfull destruction of forests for wasteland reclamation, the random felling of trees and hunting of animals, violations of nature protection regulations and other serious phenomena exist in such areas as Hainan Island and Hsishuangpanna. In some places, people even destroy forests with fire, encroach upon the forests owned by the state and destroy things in places designated by the state as nature protection areas. As a result, natural resources have been seriously destroyed and many kinds of precious and rare animals and plants are on the brink of extinction. If this situation is not stopped or corrected immediately, irretrievable, serious losses will be incurred. For this reason, all localities and departments concerned must firmly carry out wise leader Chairman Hua's instructions on "changing the wrong method of attaching greater importance to lumbering than to afforestation" and "adopting effective measures for protecting precious and rare animals" as well as the state's relevant principles, policies and regulations. [paragraph continues]

They should put this work in an important place on their agendas, strengthen party leadership, seriously sum up experiences and lessons, work out methods for solving the existing problems, do a really good job of protecting and managing natural resources and wage a firm struggle against the destruction of the environment and natural resources. Propaganda departments should vigorously publicize and educate, and the scientific research departments should intensify work on related scientific research projects and contribute toward protecting and developing the natural resources of our country.

Protecting the environment and natural resources is an important task involving a long period of time. Once the leadership attaches importance to this work and the masses are aroused to do this work, it will definitely be possible to do a good job of protecting natural resources.

#### COMMENTARY URGES SPEEDY MARSH GAS DEVELOPMENT

HK090907Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 30 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Commentary: "Properly Grasp Scientific Research on Marsh Gas and Speed Up its Development"]

[Excerpts] The second national conference on exchanging experiences in popularizing marsh gas recently held in Minyang Municipality, Szechwan, by the state Economic Commission, the Science and Technology Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture called on the rural areas of all provinces to conduct a socialist emulation in vigorously promoting marsh gas. This call should receive the attention of the leadership at all levels.

Over the past few years, many rural areas have achieved satisfactory results in popularizing and using marsh gas. Particularly in areas seriously short of firewood, new ways have been found to solve the fuel problem and increase the supply of manure. Many areas have promoted the multipurpose use of marsh gas and have used it for diesel engines, generators, crushing machines, pumps and machines for processing agricultural and sideline products. A new trail has been blazed in the rural communes' and brigades' effort to solve the problem of cheap energy with their own resources.

At present, the leadership of certain areas does not have an adequate understanding of the great significance of popularizing and using marsh gas. The development of marsh gas construction efforts is very uneven. The level of management is low. Scientific research lags behind the development of the situation. Quite a large number of marsh gas pools already built have not been properly used. This hampers the development of the marsh gas undertaking.

The leadership at all levels should view the promotion of marsh gas as a major issue in the high-speed development of agriculture. In the movement to build Tachai-type counties, we must fully arouse the masses and popularize and use marsh gas in an organized and planned manner. We must popularize marsh gas from one team to another and raise the marsh gas construction effort to a new level. We must strengthen scientific research on marsh gas. All areas should train marsh gas technical teams and make a point of giving full play to the backbone role of specialized teams. They must establish a red and expert marsh gas scientific and technical contingent so that marsh gas research can stay ahead of the marsh gas construction effort and so that the level of management and use of marsh gas can be further raised. The scientific and technical forces of Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other major cities are very strong. Some of them have now established marsh gas experimental stations or marsh gas research offices. This is good. It is hoped that all areas can select appropriate scientific research organs and personnel at an early date, properly carry out scientific research tasks, promote cooperation, strive to achieve results within the shortest possible time, further raise our countryside's level of fermentation and technology in using marsh gas, give full play to the role of the existing marsh gas pools and further popularize marsh gas. In this way they can make still greater contributions toward speeding up the development of modernizing agriculture.

## EDITORIAL CALLS FOR PROPER HANDLING OF LOGISTICS WORK, SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

HK080831Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 27 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Editorial: "Logistics Work Must Take the Lead if Great Strides Are To Be Taken in Scientific Research"]

[Text] The proper handling of the logistics work necessary for scientific research is a problem which is unusually important and yet likely to be neglected. In quite a large number of areas it has not received the kind of attention it merits. It is necessary for us to make a clarion call for proper and practical measures to be taken.

Logistics work, professional work and ideological-political work are three pillars of a scientific research unit. Logistics work is an important and indispensable part of the whole effort. As the saying goes, "Troop movements must be preceded by the transportation of grain and fodder." People also say, "If you want to do a job perfectly, you must first have the necessary gear." Having the necessary working and living conditions is a prerequisite to the development of scientific undertakings. With the speedy development of modern science and technology, logistics work is increasingly tied to the frontline of scientific research. Scientific research depends increasingly on logistics work. If logistics work falls behind, the development of scientific research will suffer. All the beautiful plans would be upset. All the beautiful blueprints would be difficult to realize. If logistics work is done well, the frontline will be provided with exquisite weapons and equipment. This will spare the fighters all the unnecessary worries. It will help in winning one battle after another on the frontline of scientific research. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hau has attached great importance to logistics work. At the national science conference, Vice Chairman Teng said he was "ready to be everyone's director of logistics." This is precisely laying plans well in advance to insure success. It shows that the objective law of the development of scientific undertakings has been grasped. It is a manifestation of the party Central Committee's great concern for the development of our socialist scientific undertakings and of its great concern for scientific and technical personnel. This has aroused a keen response from the entire party, the people of the whole country and especially the masses of scientific and technical workers, and it has won their warm support.

Certain leading comrades of party committees are very keen on developing scientific undertakings, but they fail to see the importance of logistics work. They may view logistics work as the business of the logistics departments, acting as if the party committees' very involvement would involve them in "routinism." Or they may think that the party committees' main business has to do with the line, general and specific policies and the frontline of scientific research. This gives them an excuse to go slow with other business. These ideas are one-sided. Facts show that we cannot leave logistics work to the logistics departments alone. The key lies in the party committees' attention to it. This is because a lack of attention will make it impossible for us to firmly and properly implement the party's line and general and specific policies and also the stipulated rule to insure "five-sixth of the time." It will also be impossible for us to give full play to the activism of the masses of intellectuals. How can this be linked with "routinism"? How can it provide an excuse to "go slow"? A problem now confronting us is: if you really want to make strides in scientific research, you must put logistics work on the agenda and do it well with great efforts.

The scientific undertakings led by our party have cultivated the good tradition of doing logistics work well. [paragraph continues]

Under the great concern of Chairman Mao and the personal leadership of Premier Chou, the logistics departments have become deeply involved right at the scene of operations and have provided all kinds of services to the organs concerned in successfully accomplishing certain major scientific research tasks that have won glory for the country. The all-evil "gang of four" tried to disrupt good traditions and good styles like this. Much equipment and many facilities were destroyed and left in shambles. Library data was looted. The logistics service system was totally paralyzed. This has really filled us with pain and indignation. We must view the proper handling of logistics work as an important part of the effort to turn chaos into order on the scientific and technological front. We must restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and good styles.

Of course, strengthened leadership by the party committee over logistics work does not mean its taking all matters into its own hands. The important thing is to look for a comrade--one who is keen on serving scientific research, diligent and industrious and willing to be an unsung hero--to be "a housekeeper." The "gang of four" raved that logistics work was in the service of "persons in the stinking ninth category." They sought to sour the relations between logistics workers and scientific and technological workers. We must penetratingly expose and criticize the fallacies spread by the "gang of four," eliminate their remnant poison and strengthen unity and cooperation between logistics personnel and scientific and technological workers so that they can become close comrades-in-arms marching toward the bastion of science. Logistics work is difficult and complicated. We must energetically strengthen ideological and political work among logistics workers so that all our workers involved in the use of equipment, data workers, buyers, managers, cooks, nurses, drivers, and so forth, can see the heavy burdens they have on their shoulders. Thus, each of them will vie to be a logistics pace setter wholeheartedly devoted to serving scientific research.

Since our country is not well off economically, many difficulties remain to be overcome in logistics work as far as both technology and life are concerned. These can only be overcome step by step with proper emphasis. At present, we must first improve the working and living conditions of the fine scientific and technical personnel who have scored outstanding achievements. This is a measure to be adopted from the standpoint of the country taken as a whole. It aims at giving better play to the backbone role of these scientific and technical personnel and at accelerating the pace of scientific research. Of course, without the necessary funds and materials, certain work facilities and welfare measures can hardly be established. But there are many cases where something can be done without help from the higher authorities as long as the party committee pays proper attention to the matter and the logistics department makes efforts and relies on the masses to tap potentials. There is no lack of opportunity for the logistics department to contribute toward stimulating efforts and quickening the progress of scientific research. For instance, there are not many electronic computers in our country. Scientific research needs quite a large number of them. Their utilization rate is now very low. Can we take such proper measures as increasing their operation time, strengthening maintenance, and so forth to raise their utilization rate in an all-round way? As long as we do more work, raise the level of management and carry forward the spirit of communist cooperation, problems like this are not difficult to solve.

Logistics work related to scientific research involves many quarters. It is not just the business of scientific organs. It calls for support and cooperation from all quarters. For instance, capital construction involving a scientific research unit requires the participation of the planning department and the construction department. Living and welfare problems rely on the joint efforts of finance, trade, commercial and many other departments for their solution. Now, it is really necessary to pay attention to giving supply and management of scientific research materials overall consideration. [paragraph continues].



We must have designated organs to make unified plans and establish the necessary systems. On its part, the scientific research organ must strengthen management. If management fails to catch up, the development of scientific research will suffer immensely.

Some comrades feel that logistics work for scientific research is not the main business of their own department. They are unwilling to lend a hand and make efforts. They even pass the buck and let things slide. They are irresponsible. This is wrong. It should be noted that raising the scientific and cultural levels of the whole Chinese nation and realizing the modernization of science and technology is a great call by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and is a great mission with which we have been charged by history. No work is unrelated to it. No one can stand aloof. If we take the whole into consideration in pondering problems and doing work, we can stand tall and see far ahead. We will then naturally view logistics work as part of our job. Even still greater difficulties and obstacles will not deter us from actively contributing toward logistics work for scientific research. If all departments do this, it will naturally have a tremendous impact on the development of four socialist scientific undertakings and will arouse the still greater enthusiasm of the scientists and the masses of scientific research workers in insuring the quicker and better development of scientific and technological efforts.

#### IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION OF 1978 GRADUATES CITED

HK041141Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 25 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Firmly Grasp Ideological Education Before Graduates Are Assigned"]

[Text] The work of assigning the 1978 graduates of institutions of higher education will soon begin. Over 100,000 graduates will go to work. In the intervening period, it is very necessary to pay close attention to the ideological education of graduates.

The proper ideological education of graduates requires our linking the students' actual thinking with further criticism of the "gang of four's" crimes of completely negating the correct line and policy on assigning graduates during those 17 years and of advocating anarchism. We must incorporate the general task for the new period in the program for education on the prevailing situation and on revolutionary ideals. We must enable graduates to fully meet the fervent expectations of the party and the people and to recognize their own historical mission. We must teach them to obey state assignment orders, go to the lower levels, head for the border areas, go where conditions are inhospitable and dedicate their youth to the building of a modern and powerful socialist state.

Assigning graduates of institutions of higher learning affects many households. We hope that the masses of guardians and relatives of graduates will conduct education in cooperation with the schools. They must create favorable public opinion and support the graduates' lofty ideal of meeting the motherland's needs.

Units on all fronts must receive graduates with open arms. They must be concerned for the graduates' progress in politics, work and study, rationally assign and use them and make a point of placing them in related jobs and of further training them and improving their skills so that they can shine in the three great revolutionary movements and play a positive role as quickly as possible.

## KWANGMING DAILY ATTACHES IMPORTANCE TO EXTRAMURAL EDUCATION

HK090801Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 28 Jul 78 p 1 HK

[Short commentary: "Everybody Must Pay Attention to Extramural Education"]

[Text] School education of course plays an important role in cultivating revolutionary new styles among middle and primary school students, but the cooperation of extramural education is indispensable. The influence of society and family often plays an important and even a decisive role in the growth of teenagers and children. Innumerable facts have shown that this is true.

During summer vacation, teenagers and children conduct their activities primarily in society and at home. Therefore, it is even more necessary to mobilize forces in various sectors of society to conduct extramural education seriously and realistically. All factories, communes, public organizations and army units, all parents of middle and primary school students and, in short, all lines of trade and all families have the responsibility of showing concern for and giving support to this work and should cooperate with the schools in doing this work well. Teenagers and children should be organized to take an active part in summer camps and scientific, cultural and sports activities in youth palaces, youth hostels and recreation centers. This will help them cultivate good thinking and a good style of work, to develop mentally and physically, to broaden their outlook and to acquire more knowledge. Their parents should teach and urge them to take part in healthy activities and should not relax supervision of them or let them have their own way.

The situation in Shihohingshan District, Peking Municipality, shows that there are now innumerable favorable conditions for conducting extramural education. As long as the party organizations at all levels attach importance to extramural education and vigorously make efforts to supervise it, it can be conducted with still greater success.

## FOREIGN BUSINESSMEN ATTEND ARTS, CRAFTS FAIR

OW100813Y Peking NCNA in English 0723 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 10 (HSIUNG)--The 1978 Chinese arts and crafts fair has drawn over 500 businessmen from more than 50 countries and regions of the five continents and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao since it opened here on August 5. The fair operates on principles of equality and mutual benefit and this year's fair, one of the biggest ever held in China, has done brisk business.

There is a long history of arts and crafts in China and Chinese arts and crafts are known throughout the world for their unique national style and exquisite craftsmanship. Among the several thousand objects on display at the nationalities palace of culture are ivory and jade carvings, cloisonne and carved lacquer ware, diamond and jade jewellery, pots with miniature landscapes or flower arrangement in jade, porcelain curios and gold inlaid lacquer furniture as well as Chinese calligraphy and paintings. They cover a wide range of themes. Most of them draw on folk tales, fairy stories or ancient novels.

"Sunrise," a carving on a two cubic inch piece of transparent agate enclosing water, depicts the sun just rising on the horizon and thirty-two swans in different attitudes. A big ivory carving brings to life a scene depicting nearly 40 women and children in ancient costumes. On the evening of August 6, Kao Tso-chieh, chairman of the Chinese National Arts and Crafts Import and Export Corporation, gave a reception in honour of the guests from various countries and the compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. The previous evening, the Tungfang (oriental) song and dance ensemble gave a performance for the visitors.

The fair is scheduled to run 16 days.

## COMMENTATOR CITES NEED FOR MORE GOOD FILMS

AKO31402Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 22 Jul 78 p 4 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "Produce More Good Films"]

[Text] The CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has called on filmworkers to produce more good films. This call expresses the fervent desire of hundreds of millions of worker-peasant-soldier audiences and is the heartfelt wish of the vast number of filmworkers.

Since smashing the vicious "gang of four," China's film undertaking has been freed of the yoke of fascist cultural dictatorship. Filmworkers who were trounced upon and persecuted by the "gang of four" have been exonerated and their grievances redressed, while outstanding films that were long banned have reappeared. With ease of mind and their spirits high, the vast number of revolutionary filmworkers have energetically devoted themselves to producing a number of better films. However, our film work has neither kept pace with the current excellent situation in which no efforts are being spared in grasping the key link in running the country well nor met the needs of the broad audiences for wholesome, rich and colorful cultural amenities. In particular, the output of feature films is inadequate and their quality is questionable. A few films are tainted with the "gang of four's" domineering attributes, amply showing that the "gang of four" caused such great harm in film production that filmmaking barely survived. We must therefore make bigger strides and work harder in order to produce more good films and advance our film work.

Deeply exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and completely eliminating their pernicious influence in cinema circles is the key to producing more good films. We must neither underestimate the harm the "gang of four" did to our film undertaking nor consider the task of eliminating their remnant poison in cinema circles to be very easy. As long as the flagrant fascist atrocities the "gang of four" committed in film circles are exposed, we can clearly recognize their counterrevolutionary nature. However, the fake left and real right and fake revolutionary and real counterrevolutionary fallacies they spread in the sphere of literature and art are deep rooted and their pernicious influence has spread far and wide. Not only have those comrades who followed the "gang of four" in doing and saying the wrong things been deeply influenced, but those comrades who previously recognized and resisted the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary utterances and deeds and were even cruelly persecuted have likewise been affected. Many of them have lingering fear and their thinking is not entirely free of remnant poison. The reactionary theory of "dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art" that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" jointly concocted, the slanders Chiang Ching and company heaped on the revolutionary films produced since the 1930's, including those made since the founding of the PRC, and those reactionary concepts such as the "three prominences" they spread have spiritually shackled filmworkers for more than a decade. It is impossible to produce more good films if we do not resolutely remove and completely smash these spiritual fetters, comprehensively and accurately grasp the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, seriously conduct the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and to eliminate their pernicious influence in film work and clear up the chaos at the source.

To produce more good films it is necessary to focus on scriptwriting. Many scripts have been received by the Culture Ministry's Film Bureau and by movie studios, indicating the enthusiasm for scriptwriting displayed by professional and amateur writers since the smashing of the "gang of four." However, few scripts that meet acceptable ideological and artistic levels have been received, indicating that the particular writers lack a rounded experience in life and in artistic creation.

Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," contact between the writers and artists on the one side and the masses on the other was disrupted. Consequently, filmworkers have lost contact with life so much so they are no longer familiar with the life of the masses and their language. This means that filmworkers must go to the three great revolutionary movements, to the heat of the struggle and to the frontline of realizing the four modernizations, sharing weal and woe with the masses. On the basis of deeply understanding life and truthfully portraying life, they must create diverse characters to help the masses propel history forward. In promoting scriptwriting it is necessary to vigorously advocate writing about contemporary themes that reflect socialist revolution and construction, particularly the heroic attributes of the hundreds of millions of people pressing ahead on the new long march, to portray the brilliant achievements of proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and to depict the incomparable power of the people's revolutionary wars. It is necessary to implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and promote diversity in themes and in style of writing. It is necessary to grasp the key and to provide guidance in making overall arrangements while boldly and fully mobilizing the enthusiasm and creativity of the filmworkers so that they dare to make innovations and blaze trails not trod by those before them.

In producing more good films we must also pay attention to giving full play to the cinema's artistic and technical attributes and make full use of the cinematic art and techniques to produce films that will be more spectacular and colorful. Since the 1930's, and particularly in the 17 years after the founding of the PRC, China's film industry has gradually developed its own fine tradition on the basis of summarizing both the positive and negative aspects of its experience. We must now seriously restore the fine tradition Lin Biao and the "gang of four" disrupted. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the party's "double hundred" policy, we must strive to implement the method of creative work of combining revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism, create something and make advances. Under the principle of "making foreign things serve China," we must simultaneously strive to assimilate what is good in foreign films and to improve the quality of our cinematic art and techniques.

In order to promote the production of more good films, we must vigorously encourage sound literary and art criticism. We must make realistic and concrete analyses of films so that both the scriptwriters and the audience may find enlightenment and help. New films must not be criticized for their imperfections. We must be resolute in eliminating those idealist and metaphysical conventions that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" imposed on literary and art criticism and in opposing the obnoxious style of work of pigtail snatching, labeling and bludgeoning. We must advocate free discussion in a comradely spirit and allow criticism and counter criticism.

We earnestly hope party committees at all levels will strengthen leadership over the film industry. Departments in charge of cinematic work in various localities should fervently assist filmworkers to carry the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. They should vigorously support filmworkers in giving full play to their initiative and creativity so that by a pooling of efforts, working hard and advancing rapidly we can answer as quickly as possible Chairman Hua's call--"make greater efforts and produce more good films."

#### BRIEFS

REVIEW OF AFFORESTATION RESULTS--A joint investigation group of Shansi, Shensi and Inner Mongolia reviewed from 6 to 27 June results of afforestation carried out during the past winter-spring period by the three provinces. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW]



CHINA PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--Peking, 9 Jul--China's petroleum industry fulfilled state production plans for the first 6 months. All eight economic and technical targets were met. Output of both crude oil and natural gas exceeded the planned target by 1.7 and 5.5 percent respectively. All state plans for gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants were fulfilled. Also, 53.8 percent of the state profit plan for all of 1978 was fulfilled in the first 6 months. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0215 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW]

CHINA CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL--Peking, 9 Jul--China's construction material departments achieved unprecedented good results in the first 6 months of 1978. Cement output reached 56.2 percent of the annual production target, increasing 32.8 percent over the same period in 1977. Output of plain glass was 54.3 percent of the annual production target, increasing 32.9 percent over the same period in 1977. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0225 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW]

CHINA'S FIRST HEART TRANSPLANT--Juichin Hospital of Shanghai's No 2 medical college has successfully conducted China's first heart transplant and the patient is now entering his 80th day after surgery. (Chu Wei-ta), the patient, a 38-year old primary school teacher, had heart trouble for over 20 years and had been considered terminally ill since July 1977, which prompted the hospital to perform the operation. The entire operation took only 1 hour 9 minutes and 28 seconds and was termed very successful. Six heart surgeons participated in the transplant operation. Prior to the operation, the doctors collected and wisely read relevant foreign materials on heart transplant surgery and performed heart transplants on 36 animals. Now the patient is able to get out of bed and take short walks. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW]

CHINA'S RAPESEED OUTPUT--Peking, 11 Jul--China has achieved large increases in rapeseed production, thanks to expanded acreage and intensified field management. Total acreage of rapeseed planted since last autumn was 10 million mou more than that of the previous year. With the exception of a few areas, most rapeseed production regions reaped bumper harvests, with Szechwan, Hunan, Chekiang, Kiangsu, Honan and Shantung topping previous records and Shanghai, Hupeh, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Kweichow registering large-scale increases. By planting rapeseed on unused rice or cotton fields in early winter, many provinces were able to increase their output. Hunan, for instance, planted 2.6 million mou last winter. Honan expanded its acreage to more than 2.9 million mou. An increase of 1.6 million mou over the previous year. As of 30 Jun, China had overfulfilled its rapeseed production target. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW]

QUALITY RATING OF CLOTHING--Peking, 23 Jul--At a recent national evaluation of the quality of clothing, Shanghai received the highest ratings for its variety of sizes, styles, finishing and choice of colours. Next came Kweichow, Peking and Hunan. The Ministry of Light Industry sponsored these ratings with a view to improving the quality of garments. Fourteen categories of men's, women's and children's clothing and a total of 1,500 samples were judged. Included were garments manufactured out of wool and cotton. All the judges were fashion designers and experienced tailors from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. [Peking NCNA in English 0705 GMT 23 Jul 78 OW]

## ANHWEI DAILY EDITORIAL ON HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCES

HK090716Y Hufe Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 78 HK

[ANHWEI DAILY 6 August editorial: "Implement in Depth the Central Note of Instruction and Vigorously Popularize the Hsianghsiang Experiences"]

[Excerpt] In accordance with the provincial CCP committee's arrangements, party organizations at all levels in Anhwei are now actively, seriously and vigorously publicizing to the rural cadres and masses the experiences of Hsianghsiang County in reducing the peasants' burden and the party Central Committee's related important note of instruction. Some places have already scored initial success in carrying out simultaneous study, rectification and transformation.

However, certain leaders in some places believe that as a result of implementing the provincial CCP committee's 6-point regulation since last winter, policies have been implemented almost well enough. They have become arrogant and slack. They have not implemented the central document effectively enough. It must be pointed out that the gang of four's Anhwei agent, proceeding from his reactionary political aim, went all out to sabotage the party's rural economic policies. The burdens of the peasants were too heavy. In some aspects, the situation was even more serious than in Hsianghsiang County. After the central authorities solved the problem of the leadership of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, the principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee plunged into reality, conducted investigation and study and decided on a 6-point regulation in the light of the rural problems which urgently needed solving. After nearly a year's efforts, this regulation has played a very great part in implementing the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his labor," putting a stop to blind orders, lightening the burdens of the peasants, preventing egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning, and arresting the sinister wind of big eating and drinking and extravagance and waste. This has effectively mobilized the socialist activism of the peasants.

However, the development has been very uneven. Some places have not grasped the work effectively, and existing problems remain rather serious. Even in places which have grasped the work relatively well, there are many weak links. Problems similar to those in Hsianghsiang County still exist everywhere in the province. In particular, problems of forcing the repayment of agricultural loans, poor quality of farm machinery, excessive costs of building water conservancy projects, and various unreasonable burdens pressed onto the production teams from all sides have not yet been solved well, and have become heavy burdens for the production teams.

The party Central Committee's note of instruction and the experiences of Hsianghsiang have profoundly pointed out the current main problems in rural policies. Comparing our work with the party Central Committee's instruction note, we see that our shortcomings are still very great. Hence, all trends of blind arrogance are wrong and harmful and must be swept away.

People must first be fed and clothed before they can take part in other social activities. Many comrades often mouth this truth but toss it aside the moment they encounter actual difficulties. There has been misappropriation of funds and materials for supporting agriculture; requisitioning of manpower, material and finances of the communes and brigades without payment; and "squeeze" applied in supplying material for supporting agriculture. A very important cause of these actions is that these comrades have not firmly established the idea that agriculture is the foundation. In accordance with the party Central Committee's instruction note and the Hsianghsiang experiences, the leading organs at all levels and all departments and trades must, in close connection with the reality of their own department and unit, seriously check to see if they have truly supported agriculture, if they have truly done good things for the peasants, and if they have truly carried out the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation.

They should sum up experiences, find out the problems, formulate ways to solve them, and simultaneously study, rectify and transform.

In implementing the party Central Committee's note of instruction, we must both dare to struggle and be skillful at struggle. We must correctly distinguish and handle the two different kinds of contradictions. To turn their thinking onto the track of the party's policies, we must patiently help and conduct persuasive education for those comrades who were poisoned too deeply by the gang of four and who have been unable to turn the corner in ideology. We must deal in a discriminating way with and seriously criticize and handle those [words indistinct] people. We must deal resolute blows at bad people who carry out sabotage.

#### FUKIEN MEETING DISCUSSES THIRD QUARTER INDUSTRIAL TASKS

HK090655Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial industry and communications system telephone conference on the evening of 4 August to mobilize the cadres and workers to work hard through August and September, strive to make production in the third quarter exceed that of the second, and fulfill 80 percent of the year's plan by the end of September. Wang Yen, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and director of the provincial economics committee, presided and spoke. The conference put forward the following tasks:

1. Party committees must do a good job of checking on the movement to learn from Taching and unfold the movement in still greater depth.
2. It is necessary to analyze the present situation in production and strengthen production command and regulation. It is necessary to expose and solve existing problems. Factories and enterprises must do everything possible to reduce consumption of raw materials and insure a continuous rise in production.
3. It is necessary to grasp key products and vigorously support agriculture. In this work, it is necessary to grasp the production of raw materials, especially steel, the production of products for supporting agriculture, the production of short-line products for light industry markets and the production of precision and export products.
4. Seriously implement the 30 articles for industry. All areas must carry out trial-point work in this respect and make every effort to improve management.
5. Grasp the eight economic and technical indexes. All enterprises should reach their levels in these indexes before the end of the year.
6. It is necessary to grasp the transport of key materials such as coal, chemical fertilizer, cement, timber, steel, pig iron, grain and limestone. It is necessary to improve freight handling in industrial and mining areas and at key stations and harbors, and improve the regulation and quality of transport.
7. It is necessary to care for the daily lives of workers and pay attention to safety and antiheat precautions. One third of the enterprises should be selected as trial points for carrying out the bonus system.

## FUKIEN MEETING DISCUSSES LATE RICE PROBLEMS

HK090701Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 6 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] Leading comrades of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of veteran labor models in Langhai County to discuss the fine early rice crop and to put forward the following points for the late rice crop:

1. It is necessary to get rid of blind optimism. It is necessary to see unfavorable conditions as well as favorable ones. "For instance, the maturing of the early rice was delayed, the soil is greatly exhausted, the season is pressing, cold waves may arrive early, and so on. Hence, it is necessary to solve the problems as early as possible. We must not be blindly optimistic. A bumper late rice harvest certainly cannot be reaped without great efforts.
2. It is necessary to do everything possible to catch up with the season. This year's transplanting of late rice is about 10 days behind last year's and cold waves may arrive early. Hence, it is essential to crash-sow as early as possible.
3. It is necessary to grasp manure. "A lot of chemical fertilizer was used on the early rice this year, and the amount of chemical fertilizer available for the late crop is correspondingly less. Existing supplies are only sufficient for base fertilizer for the late rice." Apart from doing a good job of supplying chemical fertilizer, the province must also vigorously collect and make domestic and miscellaneous manures.
4. The province must fight drought. "There has been no rain for over a month, and the drought is developing. There may be an autumn drought this year. Hence, it is necessary to carry out preparations to guard against and combat drought as early as possible. We may not be able to transplant some of the late rice seedlings. Therefore, we must be ready to switch and grow miscellaneous grains. According to reports, the communes and brigades currently need cheap type-20 diesel fuel. However, the fuel stores are actually supplying type-0, which is twice as expensive. Fuel consumption in fighting drought and pumping water is very high. If everyone has to buy type-0 fuel, the production costs will be too high."
5. Due to the delayed maturing of the early rice this year, there is very little time between harvesting and sowing. This situation has created conditions for certain insect pests to survive from one crop to the next. It is therefore necessary to be particularly careful about taking action against insect pests in the late rice.
6. All departments and trades must do a good job of supporting agriculture. "The slogan 'support agriculture' is now being shouted very loudly, but there is very little action. Even now there are many specific problems which cannot be solved. There are three main problems: shortage of farm machinery spare parts; difficulties in repair and maintenance of farm machinery; and high costs of spare parts and repairs."

While reporting the above, the 6 August FUKIEN DAILY also prints an editorial note which says: Veteran labor models at this meeting have put forward many constructive suggestions for doing a good job of late rice production. "In particular, the problems which they report in the work of supporting agriculture should attract the attention of the leadership and the departments concerned. 'The slogan "support agriculture" is now being shouted very loudly, but there is very little action.' This criticism is very heartfelt. Problems similar to those in Langhai County in supporting agriculture exist everywhere, and are even more serious in some places." All places should check on this work in the light of the Hsianghsiang experiences and do a good job of supporting agriculture.



## FUKIEN DAILY RECOMMENDS SWITCHING CROPS DURING DROUGHT

HK090825Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpt] FUKIEN DAILY on 7 August prominently carried on page 2 a report on (Kucheng) brigade of (Kangwei) commune in Lunghai County, which has taken measures suitable to local conditions and switched to cultivating sweet potatoes under the guideline of "vigorously struggle in the third quarter to realize late rice production that will surpass early rice production." The report said: With the threat of a serious drought, (Kucheng) brigade has taken measures suitable to local conditions and switched some of its late rice fields which have suffered from drought to sweet potatoes and thus avoided missing a planting season. The brigade has insured that all fields are cultivated and planted with various crops and has strived to reap a bumper grain harvest for the whole year.

FUKIEN DAILY has also added an editor's note to this report. The editor's note said: Losing no time, insuring the scheduled cultivation of the fields and fulfilling the cultivation plan for double-cropping late rice are a foundation for realizing late rice production that will surpass early rice production. The "autumn begins" has already arrived and the farming season is busy. In many localities, the drought continues to develop, threatening summer sowing. Therefore, to insure a complete victory is crash reaping and sowing, we must not only go all out and lose no time in fighting drought and crash sowing, we must also insure that all those areas which can be planted with late rice, even with great efforts, are planted.

At the same time, various localities must also proceed from the actual situation, take measures suitable to local conditions and switch those fields which are seriously affected by drought and cannot be transplanted to rice seedlings for cultivating other late autumn crops. They must not leave a single mou of fields idle.

In the current struggle to fight drought and crash sow, (Kucheng) brigade of (Kangwei) commune has summed up past experiences and has practiced "insuring water for four types of fields and switching crops in four types of fields." In view of the current water reserves in various reservoirs, they have given priority to water supplying for transplanting late rice seedlings in sunny fields, productive fields, fields with low water-level and fields of large plots; and they have switched the crops cultivated on hillside fields, sandy fields, fields with high water-level and small, isolated fields where it is difficult to transplant rice seedlings, and they have promptly planted late sweet potatoes. This practice is very good and sets a good example for other localities.

## FUKIEN PHILOSOPHY, SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP ESTABLISHED

HK091421Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 7 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] With the approval of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, the Fukien Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences has been formally established. The Fukien Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences and its various subordinate associations held an inaugural meeting to resume activities in Foochow from 20 to 24 July.

Before the Great Cultural Revolution, Fukien had established a preparatory committee to set up the Fukien Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences and the Philosophy Association, Economics Association, Han Language and Literature Association, Geography and History Association, Foreign Languages Association and Southeast Asian Studies Association. However, because of the wild disruption and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the study of philosophy and social sciences, the Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences and its various subordinate associations were forced to suspend their activities for 12 years.



I. 10 Aug 78

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The present resumption of activities is an effective criticism of Lin Biao and the gang of four and is also an important measure for activating theoretical and scholastic studies in Fukien and for fostering and developing philosophy and social sciences.

The some 150 comrades present at the meeting happily gathered together and chatted about the excellent situation. They vehemently exposed and criticized the gang of four and discussed and revised the development plans. The meeting also elected the first committee of the Federation of Philosophy and Social Sciences and strengthened the leadership organs of various associations. On behalf of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee, and (Ho Lo-jen), secretary general of the provincial CCP committee, attended the meeting and visited with the participants. Comrade Lin I-hsin spoke at the meeting. (Min Chu-huan), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, made a report. (Huang Ming), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee, made a summing up report.

#### NCNA DESCRIBES KIANGSU COMMUNES' INDUSTRIALIZATION

OW100838Y Peking NCNA in English 0732 GMT 10 Aug 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Nanking, August 10 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese people's communes build factories to speed the growth of farming. An example is furnished by Wuhsi County in east China's Kiangsu Province.

Wuhsi, on the northeast bank of picturesque Lake Taihu, is in Yangtze River delta country, densely populated and criss-crossed with rivers. There are 35 communes with a labour force of half a million. Eighty percent are in farm and side occupations. But the rest of the labour force is in commune and brigade workshops and factories, more than 1,900 of which have been set up.

Aside from their important role in the national industrialization programme, they directly provide a growing agriculture with funds, materials and equipment. And thanks to this, the county was able to increase its farm output at an average rate of 5.4 percent from 1971 to 1977, starting from a good harvest of 7.5 tons per hectare in 1970. Wuhsi, averaging only one hectare for every 19 persons, supplied the state during these seven years with an annual average of 150,000 tons of grain, 460,000 pigs and 3,600 tons of silkworm cocoons.

We were guests of the Chienchou commune during the longest and hottest dry spell in 40 years. Things looked grim for the earing rice crop. But, "don't worry", Chairman Chin Chia-hung of the commune revolutionary committee told us. "We have a highly efficient irrigation and drainage network. The rice paddies are ensured enough water to keep the soil moist and cool for the crops."

A still greater challenge had come on July 30, 1974 when torrential downpours hit the communes for 12 hours. "The rain was measured at 186 millimetres, one sixth of the year's precipitation", Chin recalled. "But the crops were not affected. The commune's 87 pumping stations drained off excess water overnight from all our 2,000 hectares of land." Low-lying Chienchou used to be one of the poorest communes in the county. Thanks to the big, yearly farmland capital construction programme, it increased grain output at an annual rate of 6.7 percent from 1971 to 1977.

And where did a rural commune get the five million yuan to finance their farm construction projects? From 16 commune factories and 62 smaller brigade workshops. These made a total of 5.5 million yuan in profits last year alone, of which 2.64 million was used to buy farm machines and finance farmland capital construction and scientific experiment.

Chienchou is typical of the trend in Wuhsi County, where the rapid growth in farming is supported by a still faster rise of industry. When they were set up 20 years ago, Wuhsi communes organized village blacksmiths, carpenters and other handicraftsmen into co-op workshops to serve the needs of agriculture. Many of these have developed into real factories, some well-equipped by current Chinese standards. Last year, the total output value of commune and brigade industry was 360 million yuan. Adding the output from the 100 county-run factories, which was valued at another 220 million yuan, the county's total industrial output value accounted for 74.2 percent of the output of all its productive undertakings.

Agriculture is the foundation of China's national economy, and industry the guiding factor. The amount of government money laid out to aid agriculture every year far exceeds the taxes paid by the communes. But in a developing country like China, state finances alone are not enough for rapid farm expansion and mechanization. To a large extent, the country's 50,000 communes have to rely on themselves for funds and equipment. Today, more than 90 percent of the communes and 70 percent of the brigades in China have set up their own industrial units, which furnish 28 percent of the communes' total output from agriculture, sideline production and industry. As Wuhsi's experience shows, these factories play a growing role in promoting farm production.

The county's commune and brigade factories devote no less than 40 percent of their net annual income to promoting farm production. Another ten percent goes to increase the peasants' income, both individual and in collective welfare services. The factories retain the balance for their own expansion. Of the 50 million yuan the county spent on farmland capital construction in the past seven years, 93 percent was raised by the communes themselves.

In Wuhsi County, around 500 or one-fourth of the commune and brigade factories directly serve the needs of agriculture and increasingly of mechanization. Operating on a non-profit basis, they have the task of producing whatever else agriculture needs. The communes now have mechanized or semi-mechanized ploughing, threshing, processing of grain and fodder, spraying of insecticides, water transport and irrigation and drainage. Transplanting of rice shoots, field cultivation and harvesting are still mainly manual. An outstanding example of the role of commune industry is the Hsuehlang commune. They have 500 farm machines, of which 300 were made by their own factories.

Other factories serve the needs of the people's daily life or fill orders from state-owned factories. They turn out thousands of products, ranging from machine tools to cement boats, from electric motors to buttons.

With the aid of money, machines and building materials from their own factories, the communes have altered the terrain so that a triple-cropping system of wheat-rice-rice has replaced the traditional double-cropping system of wheat-rice. More than 40 percent of the farmland has been built up so that a 15-ton per hectare yield is generally assured. On this high-yielding land, canals, ditches, bridges, roads and mulberry groves are re-arranged in such a way that tractors and other farm machines can move in, out and around with ease.

Each plot is carefully levelled and cut into neat squares, watered and drained by underground ditches. Besides no less than 2 tons of organic fertilizer is applied to each hectare annually.

The Tungting commune has pioneered in building these high-yielding plots. Six of its 16 production brigades have achieved the grain target of 15 tons per hectare. "It costs 4,500 yuan to build one hectare of this land", said Vice-Chairman Ku Po-ken of the commune revolutionary committee. "We are going to turn all our 1,400 hectares into this type of high-yielding plots in three years. There's no question that we can do it, because the 90 factories run by the commune and brigades can make one million yuan a year to use in agriculture."

Collective side-line production also benefits from the factories. Efforts are being made to mechanize seri-culture, from which the communes draw an extra income of more than ten million yuan a year. A portable machine made by a commune factory for pruning mulberry trees is being put into general use. Peasants of the Fangchien commune are experimenting with a mechanical device they designed for feeding the silkworms and cleaning the breeding rooms. Both operations are now done by hand, and involve moving about silkworm trays, weighing more than 20 kilogrammes each.

#### PAI JU-PING ATTENDS SHANTUNG SPORTS RALLY

SK091204Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 7 August, the Shantung Provincial Athletic Training Center ceremoniously held an awards rally to commend outstanding athletes and coaches who had contributed to the development of physical cultural undertakings in the province.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Pai Ju-ping and Chin Ho-chen, and other responsible comrades of departments concerned at provincial level.

Amid warm applause, first secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Pai Ju-ping, and secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Chin Ho-chen awarded prizes to 23 athletes and 5 coaches.

First secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Comrade Pai Ju-ping delivered a speech at the rally. He said: [begin recording] Comrades: Today, the Shantung Provincial Athletic Training Center holds an awards rally to commend 23 athletes and 5 coaches who have scored outstanding achievements and won victories in international and national games in the first half year. This is an honor for these comrades, an honor for our physical cultural front, and an honor for our province. On behalf of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, I extend warm greetings to these comrades. [end recording]

In his speech, Comrade Pai Ju-ping reviewed the excellent situation on the physical cultural front of our province after the smashing of the gang of four. To advance physical cultural work in our province, Comrade Pai Ju-ping set forth four demands:

I. 10 Aug 78

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1. Deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence on the physical cultural front, end turmoil, restore order, emancipate thought and build a contingent of athletes who are both Red and expert.
2. Conscientiously implement the brilliant inscription of Chairman Hua on vigorously developing physical culture by popularizing it and raising its standards. Also aim high, have lofty ambitions, scale the heights of physical culture and sports and make contributions to realizing the general task for the new period.
3. Engage in vigorous training and master the skill thoroughly. Now physical cultural skills develop very quickly. We should be good at learning and studying and consistently learn new experiences. Only by so doing can we continuously raise the standards of physical culture.
4. Do a good job in rear service work, insure the training of the forefront and earnestly make a success of supply work.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping concluded: [begin recording] Comrades: [Words indistinct] it is imperative to learn from [words indistinct] comrades, make good achievements, win honor for our Shantung Province and render contributions to physical cultural undertakings. [end recording]

At the rally, the Shantung Educational Bureau and the Shantung Physical Cultural Commission also commended four athletes and two coaches of our province who had made outstanding achievements in the Third World middle school students sports meet.

Following the awards ceremony responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party committees and departments concerned at provincial level watched the training of various sports teams and received outstanding marksmen of our province, including (Kao Chien-ming) and (Ke Sheng-li).

#### BRIEFS

CHEKIANG CULTIVATED ACREAGE--Chekiang Province plans to expand its cultivated acreage by 10 million mou in the next 10 years. In the 28 years since the founding of the PRC, Chekiang reclaimed 2.5 million mou of land. From 1973 to 1977, a total of 875 million catties of grain was reaped from this reclaimed land in addition to 280,000 piculs of cotton, 120,000 piculs of hemp, 3.5 million piculs of sugarcane and 460,000 piculs of oil-bearing crops. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW]

CHEKIANG EARLY RICE--Junglu County, Chekiang Province, has in the past 5 days used 2,000 water pumps to irrigate 100,000 mou of early rice, or more than half of the country's total early rice acreage. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW]

KIANGSU AGRICULTURE--On 5 July the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee sent a message to the Yangchung County CCP Committee congratulating the county on its outstanding agricultural achievements during the first half of the year. During this period the county's per-mou yield from over 10,000 mou of wheat was 687 catties and its total output of rapeseed and green manure increased by 20 and 50 percent respectively over the previous records. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW]



I. 10 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

H 1

CENTRAL REGION

# HUNAN DAILY ON IMPROVING CADRE WORK STYLE

HK080937Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Aug 78 HK

[Report of HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Resolutely Implement the Instructions of the Central Authorities and Specifically Change Cadre Work Style"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The editorial said: After circulating to the whole party the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee on seriously implementing the party's policies and doing everything possible to alleviate unreasonable burdens on the peasants, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has again circulated the investigative report of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee regarding a small number of Hsuni County cadres who gave coercive orders and violated laws and discipline. These two important documents have embodied great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's policies on cherishing the people and have demonstrated the vital interests and urgent desires of the masses. They are important plans for implementing the general task for the new period and important decisions for mobilizing the socialist activism of the masses. We must publicize and implement these two documents in a major way and specifically grasp them firmly and well.

The editorial said: Policies are specific manifestations of line, while work style is the guarantee for carrying out various policies. The Party Central Committee has specially given important instructions on the investigative report of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee and has circulated this report. In this way, it has placed the issue of work style even more prominently before the whole party. It has called on the cadres to restore and carry forward the party's excellent traditions and work style in order to meet the needs of fulfilling the general task for the new period. This has fully demonstrated the importance of the issue of work style and the urgency of improving work style. We must attach great importance to the issue and must never regard it as commonplace.

We must fully affirm that as a result of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and rectifying the party and work style, the party's excellent traditions are being restored and carried forward. The work style of the cadres in Hunan has greatly improved. However, we must recognize that to varying degrees some localities in Hunan have also given coercive orders, violated laws and discipline, beat and reprimanded the masses and arrested and punished them unscrupulously as the cadres in Shensi's Hsuni County did. They have seriously hampered the relations between the party and the people, injured the activism of the masses and hindered the fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

The important instructions of the party Central Committee on the investigative report of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee have completely conformed with the situation in Hunan. We must seriously do well in studying, publicizing and implementing the documents of the central authorities and do well in solving various problems in cadre work style. We must do everything possible to allow our cadres to make a great change in their work style.

The editorial said: To implement the instructions of the central authorities and to change cadre work style, we must rectify work style. After crash-reaping and sowing has been completed, various localities must hold all kinds of meetings of cadres and run various study courses. They must take the documents of the central authorities as a weapon and a mirror and, in connection with reality, carry out examinations in light of the documents, expose contradictions, analyze causes, and formulate methods and measures to specifically improve work style.



To implement the instructions of the central authorities and to change cadre work style, we must carry out the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient." We must strictly distinguish between those cadres who occasionally made mistakes in giving coercive orders and in beating and reprimanding the masses and those bad cadres who were tyrants and who persistently bullied and oppressed the masses. Only some individual bad people who have sneaked into the forces of cadres, sought class revenge, ruthlessly persecuted the masses and committed serious crimes need be legally punished and handed over to the masses for criticism and struggle. We must emphasize education in regard to a small number of cadres who have made mistakes.

To implement the instructions of the central authorities and to change cadre work style, we must pay attention to grasping typical examples well. We must establish as standard bearers those good cadres who have persistently sought truth from facts, maintained close contact with the masses, implemented the party's policies and laws and have struggled hard. We must widely publicize and vigorously commend them. At the same time, we must properly select some negative examples and thoroughly expose and strictly handle them. Only in this way will it be possible to carry forward righteousness and conquer sinister spirits.

#### HUNAN DAILY LETTER ON EXCESS SOCIAL BURDENS IN FACTORIES

HK091140Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Aug 78 HK

[Report on HUNAN DAILY 9 August letter by NCNA correspondents (Chen Te-yun) and (Tseng Ching-shui) and NCNA reporter (Wang Kuo-chun) on current excess social burdens in various factories and other enterprises]

[Excerpts] The letter said: We recently covered a story about various factories in Chuchou Municipality and heard many cadres and workers report that the current social burdens in various factories, mines and other enterprises are excessively heavy. Various localities have arbitrarily selected laborers from the frontline of production. In addition, the practice of appropriating capital from various enterprises has been serious.

According to statistics of the (Tienhsin) locomotive and rolling stock plant, Chuchou hard alloy plant and Chuchou smelting plant, various tasks have been assigned to factories and other enterprises. Examples include digging fish ponds, erecting broadcast wires, building theaters, stadiums and roads, laying underground water pipes, and participating in various games and literature and art performances. Factories, mines and other enterprises have been required to devote manpower and money. The number of production personnel who have been selected and taken away from the frontline generally has amounted to about 8 percent of the total number of production personnel. The number has reached over 10 percent for some places.

The letter said: As far as we understand, various departments and units in Chuchou Municipality have also appropriated much money from enterprises to cover various expenses. Actually, the state provides special budgets to pay for various urban public construction projects, for sending educated youths down to the countryside and for building various civil defense projects. However, some departments have disguisedly and unscrupulously appropriated funds from various factories, mines and other enterprises. They have also spent the money unscrupulously.

Various factories and other enterprises in Chuchou Municipality have used much money and manpower in recent years to build various civil defense projects. Because the provincial department concerned spent the funds appropriated by the state for civil defense on other unbudgeted projects, the municipality could only get capital from various enterprises.

I. 10 Aug 78

H 3

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

As examples, the Chuchou smelting plant has spent some 485,000 yuan in 3 years and the hard alloy plant some 325,000 yuan in 2 years. Since the enterprises had no way to cover these expenses, they had to take the money from their profits.

The letter said: These extra social burdens have caused the following consequences in various factories and enterprises:

1. Manpower, materials and capital of various factories and enterprises has been diverted which has caused confusion in the management of enterprises and adversely affected the normal order in production.
2. The state's economic plans have been disrupted and the ability of enterprises to deliver profits to the state and pay taxes has been adversely affected.
3. Shortages of raw materials in enterprises have occurred because of unscrupulous exaction of materials. Various improper habits consisting of bartering between enterprises and of unscrupulously establishing personal contacts have also arisen.

#### WUHAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY

HK091218Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee issued a circular on 5 August on energetically rectifying the quality of industrial products. The circular demanded that all party committees at district and county levels, all departments, committees and offices and all party committees of bureaus in the municipality regard the improvement of product quality as a great task. The focus of industrial production must be on giving first place to quality. The circular stressed: We must further do well in conscientiously and tangibly rectifying the quality of industrial products in order to be responsible to the masses of people and to contribute to realizing the four modernizations.

Principal responsible comrades of all the relevant bureaus, companies and factories should immediately lead personnel concerned to go to municipal retail sales departments and consumer units to personally recall substandard products. In accordance with the conditions of the products, they must conscientiously strive to guarantee repairs, exchanges or refunds for products found to be defective.

In conclusion, the circular pointed out: The State Economic Commission plans to launch a "quality-month" throughout the country in September. Wuhan Municipality has decided to launch the month in August ahead of schedule. All units must uphold the policy of giving first place to quality, persist in setting high demands on product quality, persist in stopping the production of substandard products and persist in not allowing defective products to leave factories. From now on, if a product of poor quality is allowed to leave a factory, it will be imperative to inquire into the responsibility of the leadership concerned and to seriously handle the matter.

#### KWANGSI STRIVES TO FULFILL SUMMER FARMWORK

HK050723Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] Since the Kwangsi regional CCP and revolutionary committees held the telephone conference on 13 July, the people throughout the region have seriously implemented the policy of to each according to his work, and have also given play to the role of agricultural machinery. Although the busy crash reaping and sowing season in Kwangsi was 10 days later than last year, the daily progress of summer reaping and sowing has been comparatively faster.

By 1 August a number of counties throughout the region had basically fulfilled the tasks of transplanting late rice. The people in Lingshan County planned to transplant 592,000 mou of midseason and late rice. By 1 August they had transplanted 560,000 mou, accounting for 94.7 percent of the original plan. Some 32,000 mou have been matured for the first time. By 28 July the people in Chingsi County had transplanted 207,000 mou of late rice, accounting for 94 percent of the plan.

By 31 July the peasants in Tepao County had reaped 116,000 mou of early rice and maize, and transplanted 148,000 mou of midseason and late rice, accounting for 92.2 percent of the plan. They had also sown 47,000 mou of late maize, accounting for 109.9 percent of the plan, 30,000 mou of late soybean, and 49,000 mou of sweet potatoes. By 30 July the people in Tienteng County had reaped all the early maize and early rice throughout the county, and transplanted and sown 239,000 mou of late rice and late maize, accounting for 88.8 percent of the plan.

By 31 July the peasants in Lingyun County had fulfilled 122,000 mou of crash reaping and sowing tasks, accounting for 88 percent of the plan, and fulfilled 92 percent of the plans on transplanting late rice. In Luchuan County the people had transplanted 308,000 mou of late rice, accounting for 86.9 percent of the plan. All the 35 brigades in the county have fulfilled the task of transplanting seedlings.

According to statistics on 1 August, the people in Tahsin County had completely reaped all the 270,000 mou of early maize and 125,000 mou of early rice throughout the county, and transplanted and sown 315,000 mou of midseason and late rice, late maize and soybean, accounting for 84 percent of the summer sowing plan. The cadres and masses in Wuming County had transplanted 408,000 mou of late rice by 1 August, accounting for 83.2 percent of the areas sown in late rice.

By 1 August Ningning County had fulfilled the reaping of early rice and transplanted 210,000 mou of late rice, accounting for 81 percent of the areas planned in late rice. Nineteen brigades and 458 production teams in the county have completely fulfilled the tasks of crash reaping and sowing. By 30 July the peasants in Paise County had completed reaping early rice and transplanted 88,000 mou of late rice, accounting for 80.4 percent of the plan.

#### KWANGSI DAILY Commentary

HK050753Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY commentary: "Continue To Work Hard, Win Complete Victory in Crash Reaping and Sowing"--date not given]

[Summary] Some 13 municipalities and counties in our region have basically fulfilled the tasks of transplanting late rice. This news is encouraging and exciting.

"What is the common experience of these counties in basically fulfilling the task of transplanting late rice before 1 August? First, they have firmly grasped the law of the production of late rice and exerted their efforts in seizing the season. Secondly, in the work of crash reaping and sowing they have seriously implemented the policy of to each according to his work and have mobilized the socialist activism of the masses. Thirdly, the leadership at all levels have changed their work style and taken part in and led production. These three experiences are worth learning from.

"The slow progress of some counties in crash reaping and sowing is worth deep reflection. These counties should compare themselves with progressives, seek discrepancies, adopt resolute and effective measures in light of the weak links, work hard and vigorously and catch up with others. They must absolutely not be languid, slow or show lack of drive.

1. 10 Aug 78

H 5

PRC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

If they lack drive, they cannot fulfill the transplanting of late rice before 'Autumn begins' and will lose the foundation for reaping a bumper harvest in the second half of this year. "The lessons of history are profound. We must not repeat our past mistakes. In counties where progress is comparatively fast, we should continue to work hard and advance from victory to victory."

#### KWANGSI DAILY ON ASSISTING BACKWARD COMMUNES, BRIGADES

HK050801Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY short commentary: "Assist Backward Communes and Brigades To Quickly Catch Up"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Under the leadership of party organizations at all levels, this region's work of crash reaping and sowing has been highly successful. Many high quality progressive counties, communes and brigades have emerged. However, due to various causes, there are some units whose progress has been slow.

We must tangibly help backward communes and brigades solve some of their problems. We must not just pay lip service to helping them. The keys to fulfilling crash reaping and sowing on a timely basis and to catching up with backward communes and brigades lie in the work style of all levels of leading cadres in this region. To assist backward communes and brigades catch up, we must actively, warmly and conscientiously assist them.

To assist backward communes and brigades catch up, we must go to the grassroots units, conscientiously make investigations and studies, strive to find out their major contradictions, and energetically grasp key measures. We must overcome the bad work style of not paying any attention to investigations and studies, of having no discussions with the masses, and of indiscriminately criticizing and admonishing any lack of progress. We must assist backward units to quickly catch up.

#### KWANGTUNG COLLEGES REHABILITATE STAFF MEMBERS

HK081031Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 5 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] Chungshan University and Huanan Industrial College recently held meetings to solemnly repudiate the false and fabricated verdicts made under the influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and to rehabilitate a group of comrades who had been persecuted.

Under the persecution of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, as many as 384 cadres, teachers, staff and workers in Chungshan University underwent examinations. False and fabricated verdicts were reached and many mistaken arrests made. Comrades (Feng Nai-chao), Li Chia-jen, and (Shen Kuei-yu), principal leaders of Chungshan University; and (Huang Huan-chiu), who was originally working in Hsinan University, were branded as "capitalist roaders." Comrade Li Chia-jen was even subjected to fabricated charges and thrown into jail for 4 years of torture. (Lo Ming-yu), former president of Huanan Industrial College, and professors (Chen Ying-ko), (Liu Chieh), (Jung Keng), (Hsieh Wen-tung), (Hu Chin-chang), (Liang Fang-chung) and (Tsao Ting-fan) of Chungshan University were also branded as "reactionary bourgeois scholastic authorities." Some were even charged as "spies" and "current counterrevolutionary elements."

A group of cadres, teachers and workers were also strictly handled as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves simply because of their historical political problems, or because they had said something wrong or because of some mistakes in their work.



Consequently, they were harassed for many years along with their dependents, friends and relatives. This action greatly harmed the party's cause.

In the third campaign to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, the party committees of Chungshan University and Hunan Industrial College have taken a clear and firm stand and have seriously done well in investigating these cases. They have resolutely and thoroughly repudiated all wrong and fabricated verdicts and have rehabilitated all persecuted comrades.

#### KWANGTUNG RALLY CRITICIZES CHIANG'S 'TRUSTED LIEUTENANT'

HS310191 Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 5 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kwangtung and Canton cultural circles recently held a rally to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four. The participants exposed and criticized the crimes of a certain trusted lieutenant of traitor Chiang Ching in Cantonese opera circles in Kwangtung. The rally demanded that people in Kwangtung's cultural front follow the recent instructions of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee, further mobilize themselves and, in close connection with the actual situation of Kwangtung, resolutely do well in fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and carry the great political revolution to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four through to the end.

A total of 1000 people attended the rally including responsible persons of the propaganda departments of the Kwangtung provincial and Canton municipal CCP committees, the Kwangtung and Canton municipal culture bureaus, the Kwangtung and Canton municipal literature and art federations, the (?Chuchiang film production company) and various press and publishing units, and provincial and municipal literature and art workers. Representatives of the Kwangtung Culture Bureau, the Kwangtung branch of the National Opera Association, the Kwangtung Cantonese Opera College, the Canton Municipal Cantonese Opera Troupe, the Kwangtung Cantonese Opera School, the Kwangtung Literature and Art Federation, the Canton Municipal Culture Bureau, the Kwangtung Music and Variety Show Troupe, the Canton municipal diesel engine plant and the Kwangtung (?theatrical performance) office made criticism speeches or circulated written criticism speeches at the rally.

In their speeches, the speakers noted: The trusted lieutenant was very good at speculating and was recklessly greedy for power. For a long time he actively formed links and connections with the traitor Chiang Ching and hired himself out to her. Whenever he went to Peking, he would have an audience with her. He even ceaselessly wrote letters to her and fanatically lauded her. Through Chiang Ching, he exerted pressure on the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee in the autumn of 1974 and usurped five posts including deputy director of the Kwangtung Culture Bureau. He then hired himself out to the gang of four still more willingly, particularly to Chiang Ching. He openly proclaimed many times: "My backstage boss is Chiang Ching."

In the Kwangtung Cantonese opera training course and the Kwangtung Youth Cantonese opera experimental troupe which were under his control, he did everything possible to make everyone cultivate the so-called "feeling" toward Chiang Ching and repeatedly emphasized how very concerned she was toward them. Even during a rehearsal, he would specify that large slogans saying "learn from and salute Chiang Ching" be hung on both sides of the stage.

In the summer of 1976, he wrote a sinister letter to Yu Hui-yung. Apart from pledging to do everything possible to do well in rehearsing "Storms at the Cape," a Cantonese opera personally directed by himself about a struggle against "capitalist roaders," he also suggested in a letter to the gang of four "we must not only write about 'capitalist roaders' in the countryside, but also about them in various fronts; we must not only write about them in the 70's but also about them in various historical periods."



I. 10 Aug 78

H 7

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

The speakers also noted: Since the beginning of the investigative movement, this trusted lieutenant of the traitor Chiang Ching has never made any proper self-criticism nor confessed to crimes. On the contrary, he has stubbornly and persistently maintained his reactionary stand and resisted the movement and wildly staged a counterattack on the masses. His attitude has been extremely aggressive.

The speakers noted: Though he might have played every trick, it is impossible for him to sneak through or deny his crimes. The only way out would be to thoroughly change his stand and honestly make a clean breast of his problems to the party and people.

In conclusion, a responsible comrade of the Propaganda Department of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee announced the decision to suspend this trusted lieutenant from his post and put him under investigation. The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee approved this decision. The decision met with the warm support of the literature and art workers at the rally.

#### KWANGTUNG HOLDS MEETING ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING SCRAP

HK041123Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] A recent provincial conference on collecting and using scrap convened by the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee called on all places to mobilize all sectors and the masses to rapidly advance this work to a new level. The meeting restudied, publicized and implemented Premier Chou's inscription on this work written when he was inspecting Hsinhui County in 1958.

The meeting pointed out: The collection and use of scrap has developed in the province since the gang of four were smashed, especially in the first half of this year. However, the work was sabotaged for many years by the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. "At the same time, due to the influence of old concepts on people's thinking, many leading cadres and masses lack a sufficient understanding of the importance of collecting and using scrap. They have not seriously grasped this work. Some people hold that it does not matter much if scrap is collected. Some places have not done well in publicizing Premier Chou's inscription among the masses and have not yet formed a social habit of collecting and using scrap and working with diligence and thrift. Some places have great potential for collecting and using scrap, but collection has gradually fallen year after year. According to statistics, each person in the province sold only 1.32 yuan worth of scrap last year. This was below the national average. The leadership at all levels and all departments and trades must pay attention to this situation.

While analyzing the problems, the participants pointed out: "At present, many people in society still regard the work of the scrap collection trade as inferior. They regard the work of collecting and selling scrap to support socialist construction as inglorious. Hence, it is necessary to again organize the cadres and masses of all factories, mines, enterprises, offices, schools, PLA units and streets to seriously study Premier Chou's inscription and Chairman Hua's instructions, which was contained in his report at the Fifth NPC, to the effect that all departments and enterprises should break down the boundaries between trades, actively promote the comprehensive use of resources and change waste material into treasure so as to create more wealth for the state. They should criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and wash away its pernicious influence so that the masses can truly understand that it is very valuable, lofty and glorious to engage in the work of collecting and using scrap."

The conference held: The key to improving the backward state of collecting and using scrap lies in strengthening leadership.

It is necessary to launch the movement to learn from Tachang and Tachai and to put the tasks and demands on the departments concerned. All sectors should closely cooperate to stimulate the movement to increase production and practice economy.

The conference also held: "The aim of collecting scrap is to use it. At present, the rate of use of scrap in the province is very low." The departments concerned should learn from progressive units and give full play to the role of scrap in supporting industry and agriculture and in increasing supplies for the markets. Scientific research in the use of scrap materials should be vigorously carried out.

#### KWANGTUNG PAPER URGES LATE RICE PRODUCTION

1420 Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Aug 78 HK

CHINA DAILY commentary article: "An Excellent Experience in Striving To Reap a Bumper Late Rice Harvest" -date not given]

[Excerpts] After reading the report about (Wentang) brigade, we have been very pleased. The renowned advanced brigade in Tungkuang County has made real efforts in late rice production and has made prominent achievements. Its experience is of current significance. In addition to being studied by all basic-level cadres and masses, it also merits the attention of all levels of leading comrades.

The countryside in various localities is now going all-out to crash transplant late rice seedlings. Those localities which have fundamentally completed transplanting rice seedlings have quickly switched to field-tending tasks. There is a combat atmosphere of achieving a great increase in late rice yield and of vigorously fighting an emancipation battle in agricultural production. However, there are also some comrades, including some leading cadres, who are not very confident about reaping a great bumper late rice harvest. They note that a great bumper late rice harvest was reaped last year and they would be happy this year if they could get a slight yield increase or even maintain the same yield as last year. Those people who have an ideological burden of "doing nothing" should learn much from the (Wentang) brigade.

In recent years, the brigade has not only continuously achieved yield increases but has also achieved a yield increase of 40 catties in this year's early rice harvest, based on last year's per mou yield of 1,038 catties. Has this not demonstrated that it is quite possible to achieve a yield increase of dozens of catties? Braving storms, (Wentang) brigade has advanced in victory and striven to reap yet another great bumper late rice harvest this year.

To rapidly develop agricultural production, we must pay attention to implementing various key measures for increasing yield. In the current battle to reap a great bumper late rice harvest, we must particularly solve the problem of manure. The experience of (Wentang) brigade in this aspect is very encouraging, convincing and effective.

As far as we know, many localities in Kwangtung have done much work to implement various productive measures in this year's late rice production and have achieved definite results. However, apart from a small number of localities, there has generally been less manure than last year. This is a weak link which we must never overlook. It is impossible to reap another great bumper harvest without securing more manure. All comrades must really understand this fact.

Leading cadres in some localities have simply fixed their attention on chemical fertilizers. They believe that the rate of yield increase is determined by the quantity of chemical fertilizers they use. We advise those people who have this one-sided view to unassumingly learn from the comrades of (Wentang) brigade.

1. 10 Aug 78

H 9

PRC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

(Wentang) Brigade has used comparatively more chemical fertilizers, and 50 catties have been spread on each mou for each crop. However, the brigade has persistently implemented the principle of depending mainly on good soil and miscellaneous manure. Chemical fertilizers are used as a complement. The brigade's own personal experiences have demonstrated that if people rely solely on large quantities of chemical fertilizers and if there is not enough good soil and miscellaneous manure, yields will increase slowly. On the other hand, if there is comparatively less chemical fertilizers, there can still be a large yield increase as long as there is plenty of good soil and miscellaneous manure.

Therefore, all those localities which have comparatively more chemical fertilizers but not much good soil and miscellaneous manure must very firmly grasp the tasks to collect and produce manure after they have completed transplanting rice seedlings. They must allocate a period of time to specifically solve the problem. Those localities which have less chemical fertilizers must make still greater efforts to collect and produce manure and place all their emphasis on good soil and miscellaneous manure.

#### HAINAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON INCREASING FISH PRODUCTION

HK081219Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 5 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hainan Administrative Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a regional conference on fisheries to study and strengthen the party's leadership over fisheries, implement the party's policies on fisheries, deepen the mass movement to learn from Tachai and Taching in fisheries, promote fishery production in the Hainan region and make contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period. By analyzing the production situation in various fishing areas in the Hainan region, the conference participants summed up and exchanged their experiences in exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four and in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The participants held: Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the fishery production in the Hainan region has greatly developed in recent years. Great achievements have been made in fishery capital construction. The production situation has also greatly improved. However, because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, both the internal and external wounds on Hainan region's aquatic product front have been comparatively serious. Slow progress, low standards and unbalanced and incomplete production still exist. Only a very small quantity of fish is (?distributed) to the masses, and the quality of fishery products has deteriorated.

The conference held: To develop the Hainan region's fishery production, we must pay due attention to developing fish for both catching and breeding. Although concentrating on saltwater fishing, we must vigorously develop freshwater fish breeding. At the same time, we must do well in developing the breeding of saltwater fish.

The conference also formulated corresponding regulations on correctly handling the principles of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work," adjusting the prices of aquatic products, and implementing the policies on compulsory procurement and incentives for greater sales.

The participants also formulated various necessary measures and exchanged experiences in enhancing the standard of leadership on fishery production, doing well in promoting freshwater breeding, strengthening science and technology, improving fish varieties and the complementary construction of various logistics bases and promoting the supply and marketing of aquatic products.

MA LI SPEAKS AT KWEICHOW PARTY WORK CONFERENCE

AK091300Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 68 HK

[Report on speech by Kweichow First Secretary Ma Li at 6 August plenum of provincial CCP committee work conference: "Fully Mobilize the Socialist Enthusiasm of the Peasants, Do Well in Autumn Planting, and Whip Up a New Upsurge in Farmland Capital Construction"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Ma Li's report talked about five issues: 1) this province's excellent situation in revolution and production; 2) resolutely doing well in studying, mastering and implementing the party's documents recently approved by the central authorities; 3) truly learning from Tachai and organizing the whipping up of a new upsurge in farmland capital construction; 4) reforming farming systems and resolutely promoting the production of summer grain and edible oil; and 5) firmly fostering the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation and of having all trades and professions energetically support agriculture.

Comrade Ma Li pointed out: Having an excellent situation does not mean the absence of problems. We must adopt the dialectical and historical materialist view to correctly analyze the situation. It is wrong to fail to see existing problems. However, in encountering certain difficulties and problems, we must not lose sight of our excellent situation and must not mistake a branch for the main current. Otherwise, we will lose our bearings and our confidence in victory. We can certainly change Kweichow's backwardness quickly as long as we hold the great banner of Chairman Mao aloft, rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, conscientiously implement the 11th party congress line, resolutely eradicate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, continue to conscientiously implement the party's policies, further sweep away those (elements detrimental) to revolution, stability and unity, and persist in greatly and quickly promoting our work.

Comrade Ma Li said: The central authorities recently approved and circulated two important documents. One is a report on the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's experiences in conscientiously implementing the party's policies and in striving to reduce the irrational burdens of the peasants. The other is the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's investigative report on a few Hsuni County cadres who had a commandist work style and violated law and discipline.

In close connection with their respective local realities, party committees at all levels must publicize and implement these two documents on a grand scale. They must enable everybody to understand the documents. They must conscientiously implement the instruction notes of the central authorities on the two documents. They must not implement them in an offhanded way or make the implementation a sham. They must achieve effective results.

Following the circulation by the central authorities of the report on the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's experience on conscientiously implementing the party's policies and in striving to reduce the irrational burdens of peasants, party committees at all levels have attached importance to the report. They have quickly paid special attention to conscientiously studying the report, deeply carried out experiments in selected places, and held various meetings to convey and implement the report.

Judging from this province's whole situation, we still have to do much hard and painstaking ideological and political work in order to do well in studying, mastering and implementing the Hsianghsiang experience.

Comrade Ma Li Pointed out: In accordance with this province's actual situation, we must now:



I. 10 Aug 78

J 2

PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

1. Resolutely hit hard at the sabotage of class enemies and hit hard at embezzlers, grafters, profiteers and the frenzied attacks of various capitalist forces.
2. Conscientiously search out and make restitution for overdrafts, embezzlement of public funds and arrears of grain and money owed to collectives, and check the bad bourgeois tendencies of extravagant eating and drinking.
3. Identify and reduce nonproductive personnel and tangibly solve the problems of excessive subsidization.
4. Rationally solve the problems concerning the application of labor force, grain and funds for farmland capital construction.
5. Do well in rectifying enterprises in society and turn deficits into profits.
6. Do well in conscientiously making restitution. With regard to the irrational burdens of the peasants, it is imperative to conscientiously conduct self-criticism and to resolutely make restitution.
7. Resolutely do well in the autumn harvest preliminary distribution. This is an important link in realizing the principle of "increased income for increased output" and the principle of "more pay for more work."

Comrade Ma Li said: To truly implement the party's policies, our comrades must have a good work style.

Comrade Ma Li pointed out: To fulfill the farmland capital construction tasks for this winter and next spring, we must concretely carry out the integration of the mass shock work and the long term work of the full-time farmland capital construction groups.

Referring to this year's autumn planting, Comrade Ma Li demanded that it is imperative to conscientiously reform farming systems [words indistinct] and practice scientific planting.

He stressed: To win a bumper summer harvest of grain and edible oil next year, we must do well in grasping key production measures and in planting high standard and high quality summer crops.

Referring to fostering the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation, Comrade Ma Li said: Most of our leading comrades at all levels clearly understand the thinking of taking agriculture as the foundation. However, some comrades do not clearly understand the thinking. There are comrades in both industry and agriculture who do not clearly understand the thinking. We must conscientiously solve this problem. Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy. The speed of agricultural development concerns the entire national welfare, the people's livelihood, the pace of the whole national economy, and the consolidation of political power. Judging from this province's practical situation, there should be no delay in the quick promotion of agriculture. In conducting industrial and agricultural work, we must emphasize the following points:

1. Energetically support socialist development and steadily strengthen the collective economy of people's communes.
2. [Word indistinct] increase investments in agriculture and intensify (?progress) in agriculture.
3. Strive to increase the output of products for supporting agriculture and try in every possible way to improve the quality of products.



The provincial CCP committee demands that all manufacturers and materials departments, supply and marketing departments, [words indistinct] department, financial and banking departments, commercial, industrial and communications departments, science and technology departments, cultural, educational and public health departments, and all party committees at prefectural, municipal and county levels adopt concrete measures to successfully grasp and support agriculture. They must turn their thwarting, checking and disrupting of agriculture into a friendly support of agriculture. They must strive to promote the development of agriculture.

At the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Ma Li said: Under the leadership of wise leader Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, we must closely integrate the exposure and criticism of the gang of four with learning from Tachai in agriculture and with energetically going in for farmland capital construction. We must aim high, have lofty ambitions, go all out, press consistently ahead, rely on our own forces and on the devoted labors and creative talents of the masses of cadres, people, and scientific and technical personnel, promote agriculture as quickly as possible, fulfill the glorious and arduous tasks assigned by the party, and make contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

#### SZECHWAN DAILY ARTICLE URGES AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

HK091214Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Aug 78 HK

[SZECHWAN DAILY 7 August commentator's article: "Concentrating on Water for Irrigation, Fertilizers, Soil Improvement and Plowing, We Must Accelerate the Pace of Agricultural Mechanization"]

[Excerpts] When we embark on agricultural mechanization, we must proceed from reality and do everything to rapidly develop agriculture. Our province has a large population but a small area. We have complex natural conditions. Our province has followed a tradition of careful and intensive cultivation. Following the development of agricultural production, we have put forward many new demands on the reform of the farming system. All these factors must be considered in the course of agricultural mechanization.

When we embark on agricultural mechanization, we must act in the light of local conditions and meet the requirements of the tradition of careful and intensive cultivation and of the reform of the farming system. The aim of agricultural mechanization in our province is to build up a mou of high and steady-yielding farm land for each person and to rapidly promote agricultural development. The provincial CCP committee has demanded that we regard water for irrigation, fertilizers, soil improvement and plowing as the main tasks for agricultural mechanization and, proceeding from the actual situation of our province, firmly grasp the main links for promoting our province's rapid agricultural development.

With regard to water for irrigation, we must lay stress for 3 years on grasping well the building of small water conservancy projects and sprinkler irrigation systems. We must strengthen in a planned way the building of large and medium sized water conservancy projects. Regarding fertilizers, output of chemical fertilizers must increase from the 4.6 million tons of last year to 7 million tons in 1980. Regarding soil improvement, we must install as quickly as possible the necessary machinery for tunnelling, building embankments and improving soil. We must increase production of [words indistinct]. In 3 years all counties must set up regular mechanized farmland capital construction teams by stages and by groups. [passage indistinct] Regarding plowing, the number of large and medium tractors must increase in 3 years from 14,000 now to 50,000 and the number of hand-guided tractors from 45,000 to 150,000 so as to make the mechanized farming area of the whole province reach 60 million mou in 1980.

1. 10 Aug 78

J 4

PRC  
SOUTHEAST REGION

Meanwhile, we must increase production of spare parts and pay attention to doing a good job of using tractors for multipurposes so that farming, sowing, transplanting and harvesting can be gradually done by machinery. We must adopt all measures to train agricultural machinery technicians to meet the big development of agricultural machinery.

#### SZECHWAN DAILY URGES IDEOLOGICAL WORK FOR COLLEGE CANDIDATES

HK090753Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Aug 78 HK

[Text] Today's SZECHWAN DAILY carried on page 3 reports on Teyang County, Ta County and other areas which have, since the conclusion of the college entrance examinations, carried to do well in ideological work for young candidates. The newspaper also carried an editor's note on the subject. It pointed out: College quotas are always limited. Most of the province's more than 490,000 candidates who have taken this year's college entrance examination will not be admitted. Only a few of them can be. This is simply because that, given our country's current situation, the state is unable to allow everybody to have a college education. Therefore, some candidates may be admitted into colleges and others may have to go to other fronts to participate in productive labor and to become working personnel.

We hope that various areas will conscientiously and firmly conduct ideological and political work for candidates as the (Chengyao) District CCP Committee and Teyang middle school have done. They must enable candidates to truly have "a Red heart and be prepared for two alternatives." If a candidate is admitted into college, then he should be prepared to study hard. If not, he must not be discouraged, must regard the college entrance examination as motivation for further study, and must work hard to master cultural and scientific knowledge to be able to take another college entrance examination in the future. Candidates who are not admitted into college can also further their studies in the "21 July" universities and other spare-time universities and schools. Our socialist system will certainly allow all intelligent young people who want to be fully trained and will certainly allow them to contribute their creative talents to the construction of the motherland.

Today's SZECHWAN DAILY also carried on page 3 reports describing secondary vocational schools attached to departments of the state council and to the province, and for specialized professions.

#### BRIEFS

SZECHWAN IMPLEMENTS CENTRAL INSTRUCTIONS--Chengtu, 9 Jul--Learning from Hsianghsiang's experience in lessening peasants' burden and implementing the party Central Committee's important instructions, the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee has decided to call a meeting in early August of party secretaries at county level and above to study the Hsianghsiang experience and concrete measures to implement the party Central Committee's instructions; call a meeting in the near future of leading cadres of provincial departments, committees and divisions on support-agriculture tasks; and require all party committees to popularize among the basic-level cadres and commune members the Hsianghsiang experience and the instruction of the party Central Committee. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW]

TIBET SHEEP BREEDING FORUM--Sponsored by departments concerned of Tibet Autonomous Region, a forum on breeding fine-wool sheep was held in Langkatzu County from 7 to 13 July. Responsible persons of departments concerned of the autonomous region, responsible persons of a number of countries in charge of sheep breeding work as well as professional workers attended the forum. Technical personnel from Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Tsinghai were invited to attend the forum and increase their experience in sheep breeding. A responsible comrade of the Tibet Regional Revolutionary Committee attended the forum. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 20 Jul 78 OW]

## TIENTSIN COMMUNE SCORES GANG'S INTERFERENCE IN AGRICULTURE

SK091215Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The party branch of (Nanchang) brigade of (Tienmu) commune in (Peichiao) ward in Tientsin Municipality conscientiously implemented the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle to bring about great order throughout the army, organized the cadres and masses, in light of the exemplary cases which were seriously affected by the pernicious influence of the gang of four, deeply exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and the serious mistakes of some responsible persons in Tientsin.

In 1974, the renegade Chiang Ching and some responsible persons in Tientsin dished up a so-called experience of Hsiao-chin-chuang and forcibly publicized it. (Nanchang) brigade was compelled to assign and transfer many young and strong workers to [words indistinct], to evaluate legalism and criticize Confucianism and to rehearse literary and art programs, taking up a large amount of man-hours and becoming a model in learning from Hsiao-chin-chuang throughout the area.

Because of the shortage of labor on the forefront of agriculture, many crops withered. In 1973, the per-mou yield of grain was 810 catties. In 1975, it declined to 627 catties. Per-mou yield of vegetables declined from 11,000 catties to 7,000 catties.

After relaying the important directive of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order throughout the army, [words indistinct], cadres and commune members of (Nanchang) brigade saw through the ultrarightist essence of the gang of four in pushing the Hsiao-chin-chuang experience and the losses caused by some responsible persons in Tientsin to agricultural production. Over the past few days, (Nanchang) brigade stirred up an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four. Denunciation meetings were held in brigade, production teams and sideline production units. Many theoretical backbone forces went deep among the masses to carry out investigations and researches, and exposed and criticized one by one the pernicious influences caused by the gang of four in pushing the Hsiao-chin-chuang experience in this brigade. The struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four aroused the enthusiasm of the people to energetically work toward socialism. Now, cadres and commune members are overcoming the difficulties caused by excessive rainfall and preparing for planting autumn vegetables. A good job has been done in managing high stalk crops and the growing situation of crops is better than in previous years.

## KIRIN OFFICES, DAILY COMMENT ON MINOR AUTUMN HARVEST

SK081415Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Recently, the Kirin Provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative and the Kirin Provincial Commercial Bureau jointly held a provincial minor autumn harvest work conference. Participants at the conference conscientiously analyzed the excellent situation in this year's minor autumn harvest, summed up experiences, implemented tasks, and were determined to advance this year's minor autumn harvest and make greater contributions to accelerating the quick development of the national economy and realizing the general task for the new period.

In addition to reporting this news, KIRIN DAILY also carried a commentator's article today, entitled: "This Year's Minor Autumn Harvest Must Have a Great Development." The article said: To do a good job in this year's minor autumn harvest, it is necessary to conscientiously implement the party's various economic policies in rural areas, a major problem at present is to solve the problem of some cadres having lingering fears. In close connection with the realities in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the sideline production in rural areas, we must deeply expose and criticize Lin Biao, the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee for their crimes of sabotaging the policies in rural areas, eliminate their pernicious influences and turmoil and boldly restore order.

It is necessary to correctly handle the relations between the collective sideline occupation and the sideline occupation of commune members and their families.

Indigenous policies should not be carried out during minor autumn harvest activities. Various crops which can be found in large quantities in a concentrated area and suitable to be harvested by collectives should be managed by communes and brigades in an organized and unified way. As for those various crops which are scattered over a wide area and not suitable to be harvested by collectives, efforts should be made to actively organize commune members and individuals to collect and manage them. It is imperative to allow commune members and individuals to re-harvest those products which are left after collective harvests. We should never set any restriction on this, otherwise natural resources will rot away in the mountains.

During the minor autumn harvest, it is also necessary to earnestly implement such socialist distribution principles as to each according to his work and more pay for more work, and to give due consideration to the interests of the state, and individuals. As for some minor autumn harvest products, production teams can organize commune members to separately collect and harvest them in different areas according to the quota control and piece work systems and the method of awarding for overfulfillment of the quota. Supply and marketing cooperatives should actively purchase those minor autumn harvest products which are sold by commune members and individuals and are collected under policy guidelines. Those who sell products should be paid in cash.

Earnestly implementing the price policy has a vital bearing on accelerating minor autumn harvest. Chairman Hua pointed out that if one does not observe the law of value, if one violates this law, he will sabotage socialist production and will be punished by the objective law.

Over the past few years, in purchasing agricultural sideline products, the prices of a few various crops were irrational, especially the prices of those wild oil-bearing crops and crops for brewing wine which did not occupy the farmland. All localities should conduct investigations and research and rationally readjust the prices according to price control limits and with the higher level approval.



In purchasing agricultural sideline products, it is necessary to continuously implement the policy on awarding the sale. Products which are encouraged to be sold by the State Council or provincial authorities, but not by individuals, must be paid for in cash. We should never break faith with the people.

The key to having a great development in this year's minor autumn harvest lies in strengthening the leadership. Party and revolutionary committees at various levels should pay attention to this task and organize various departments, including financial, trade, agricultural, forestry, industrial, communications, and transportation departments to fight in concerted efforts, ride on the east wind of the National Conference of Financial and Trade Departments on Learning From Tachai and Taching, go into quick action, wrest a bumper harvest from this year's minor autumn products and make due contributions to accelerating the national economy to develop at high speed.

#### DISRUPTIVE COMMUNE OFFICIAL DISCIPLINED BY PARTY

SK100147Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 78 SK

[Text] KIRIN DAILY of 8 August carries on its third page a newsletter written by correspondents (Li Chiang) and (Peng Lei) and reporter (Wang Chun-sheng) entitled: "Party Discipline Does Not Permit Arbitrary Decisions and Peremptory Actions," exposing the serious errors in disrupting the party's democratic centralism committed by (Sung Kuo-lin), the former secretary of the party committee of Kangyao commune in Yungchi County.

(Sung Kuo-lin) became a member of the county party committee and concurrently deputy secretary of the commune party committee in the Great Cultural Revolution by plunging into rebellion in an attempt to launch his career. However, discontented with being a petty official and having no actual power, he slapped the faces of cadres and the section chief of the organization department of the county party committee in front of leading comrades of the county party committee, openly asking for position and power. Consequently, he became secretary of the Kangyao commune party committee. From then on, feeling that he succeeded in attaining position and power and was in the sphere of action, he became arrogant and clamored [word indistinct]: "I am the secretary. I have the final say on any questions. I am the party committee and the party committee is equal to me." Thus completely putting himself above the organization and the masses.

When (Sung Kuo-lin) first went to Kangyao commune, there were some people who did not understand him and dared to express differing views in the meetings of the party committee. In the autumn of 1974, the party committee studied the issue of setting up a full-time force for farmland capital construction. (Sung Kuo-lin) intended to (?have his view adopted) at the beginning, but the No 2 leader and a vice chairman advanced different opinions on the spot. (Sung Kuo-lin) flew into a rage and said: "Is what I say of no use?" Before long, (Sung Kuo-lin) packed the No 2 leader up and sent him away. Later on, the vice chairman was also transferred elsewhere. From that time on, (Sung Kuo-lin) shut out the heavens with one palm and decided all by himself a number of important issues without discussing them with the party committee of the commune. At meetings of the party committee, he always had the final say; what others said was irrelevant. The contents of party committee reports delivered at the meetings were never discussed at the party committee meetings. He always instructed someone to write manuscripts for the party committee and made people read these manuscripts on stage, without allowing them to see the manuscripts in advance. Thus, he completely changed the collective leadership of the party committee into one which was exercised through arbitrary decision and peremptory actions, and changed the "rule by the voice of many" into "rule by the voice of one man alone."

(Sung Kuo-lin) vigorously practiced the patriarchy of "rule by the voice of one man alone," arbitrarily made dictatorial decisions and did whatever he liked with regard to the party's policies, making a mess of the splendid Kangyao commune and bringing about a situation in which cadres had no will to grasp production, the masses had no interest in production, grain output greatly decreased and the livelihood of the commune members became difficult.

[Word indistinct] his position and power, (Sung Kuo-lin) indulged in extravagant eating and drinking, spent extravagantly and maintained a high lifestyle off the fat of the land. Comrades of the party committee spoke out on many occasions, but he utterly disregarded them. In particular, when a deputy director in charge of finance and economy and a financial and grain assistant rejected his improper endorsement on bills for his extravagant eating and drinking submitted for approval and his embezzlement of public funds, and expressed their views to him in a work style rectification meeting, (Sung Kuo-lin) harbored resentment in his heart and dealt blows at them. He got rid of the deputy director, and after that made public that the financial and grain assistant had been replaced. From then on, he became all the more reckless and unbridled in extravagant eating and drinking, and drank almost every day, reeking of alcohol.

In October 1977, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried a report on (?Chitung) County in Heilungkiang Province ending the evil wind of indulging in extravagant eating and drinking, giving the Kangyao commune party committee a great shock. In a meeting held by the party committee, some people advanced the question of whether it was first necessary to being with the party committee in learning from (?Chitung) in ending the evil wind of extravagant eating and drinking. (Sung Kuo-lin), who had kept his mouth shut tight, suddenly shouted: "We should at least eat and drink, and every household has visitors." He forbade them to discuss it and the meeting thus ended without results.

Under the influence of (Sung Kuo-lin), the evil wind of extravagant eating and drinking spread throughout the commune like the plague. From 1974 to 1977, the whole commune ate and drank extravagantly and spent more than 170,000 yuan, which was equal to the price of 10 tractors and the total annual income of 10 production teams, imposing grave burdens on the commune members and the masses.

In January 1978, Yungchi county party committee dismissed (Sung Kuo-lin) from his post and reshuffled the leading bodies of the commune party committee. The reshuffled leading body of the party committee has fully carried forward democracy and sincerely implemented rural economic policies. The members of the party committee realistically went to and stayed in selected primary units and took charge of those units, leading people in going to the frontline. The masses are greatly inspired and full of drive. The crops are growing well and the situation is inspiring.

KIRIN DAILY of 8 August, in addition to this newsletter, also carries a brief commentary entitled "If There Is Someone Who Forbids People To Speak, He Must Be Brought Down."

## SHENSI CIRCULAR URGES IMPROVEMENT IN CADRE WORK STYLE

HK091024Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 6 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 28 July demanding that the party committees at all levels seriously implement the party Central Committee's important note of instruction on the provincial CCP committee's investigative report concerning the problem of a few Hsuni cadres who issued compulsory orders and violated law and discipline.

The circular stresses: Problems similar to those of Hsuni and Chihtan also exist to varying degrees in some other places and units in the province. This is an important reason why agriculture has developed slowly in the province. Basically speaking, Hsuni and Chihtan counties' problems developed to such a serious stage because of the gang of four's interference and sabotage. At the same time, the provincial CCP committee has failed to sufficiently estimate the pernicious influence in the rural areas of the gang of four's fake leftist and real rightist line, and has failed to attach sufficient importance to the criticisms and views of the masses. We have not adopted effective and timely measures to solve the problems. Bureaucratism seriously exists in our work. As a result, the masses in Hsuni and Chihtan counties have suffered, the cadres have made mistakes, and revolution and production have been damaged. The provincial CCP Committee has drawn a profound lesson from these mistakes.

The circular says: To implement this important central document and resolutely arrest the sinister wind of issuing compulsory orders and violating law and discipline, the provincial CCP Committee demands that the province carry out the following tasks:

1. Seriously do well in conveying, studying and publicizing the document.
2. In conducting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and unfolding "one criticism, two blows, three rectifications" and in conducting education in the party's basic line in the rural areas, we must regard the study of the two central important documents [on Hsianghsiang and Hsuni], the implementation of the party's rural economic policies and the improvement of the work style of the cadres as important. In connection with local realities, we must also fully launch the masses to thoroughly criticize and wipe away the harmful influence of the gang of four in reversing the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, sabotaging the socialist legal system and encroaching on the people's democratic rights.

It is necessary to seriously rectify the leadership groups. Basic level cadres who have made mistakes, including those who have made serious mistakes, must be criticized and the mistakes must be corrected. However, it is necessary to persist in the principle of concentrating on education by positive example. If mistakes have been made, it is all right as long as they are corrected. We must resolutely purge from the leadership groups a few backbone elements of the gang of four's bourgeois factional network and all kinds of bad people who wormed their way in. To strengthen leadership, we must select and assign cadres who are politically strong, possess the concept of the masses and understand the party's policies. At the same time, we should launch the masses to commend those good cadres who adhere to the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention and maintain the party's fine traditions and work style.

3. Leading cadres of all prefectures and counties must go down to the rural areas to convene meetings of poor and lower-middle peasants. They must study the central document together with the basic level cadres and masses. They must also listen to the criticisms and views of the cadres and masses. The prefectures and counties should immediately see about solving those problems raised in the criticisms by the cadres and masses which they can solve, and bring things into line with policies as quickly as possible.

With regard to certain major policy problems, the prefectural and county CCP committees should put their views forward and report them to the provincial CCP committee in a timely way.

4. The party committees of the province, prefectures and counties must organize forces to go down to the basic levels. They should carry out systematic investigation and study. They should put forward ways to solve the problems of cadres who issue compulsory orders and violate law and discipline as well as major rural economic policy problems, such as distribution according to work, reduction of unreasonable burdens on the peasants, exchange at equal value in farmland capital construction, and so on. They should implement measures to solve all the problems mentioned in the document. In addition to the work teams sent to Hsuni and Chih-tan countries by the provincial and prefectural CCP committees, all prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees must send strong work teams to counties and communes where there are similar problems. Armed with the central document, they should launch the masses to lift the lid, thoroughly investigate the situation and solve the problems.

5. The province, prefectures, counties and communes, and the various systems and units must select a suitable time to carry out rectification of the party and of work style. The prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees can convene meetings of cadres of three levels and invite representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants to help the leadership rectify its work style. In rectification, it is necessary to seriously study the two central documents and Chairman Mao's relevant works, unfold active ideological struggle, and put stress on solving problems in cadre work style and on implementing the party's rural economic policies.

In dealing with problems of cadre work style, it is necessary to concentrate on rectifying sinister winds of bureaucratism, commandism, formalism, issuing compulsory orders, and violating law and discipline. It is also necessary to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style. Currently there are two most important aspects in implementing party policies. One is that we must truly implement the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," insure that people receive more for working more, and oppose egalitarianism. The other is that we must do everything possible to reduce the unreasonable burdens on the peasants and resolutely correct the phenomena of all sectors interfering with production teams and undermining them. We must insure that when production rises, income rises, and that distribution plans are fulfilled.

6. To publicize and implement the two important central documents, rectify the cadre work style and implement the party's policies represent a major task facing the party committees at all levels in the province. The party committees must attach high importance to this and strengthen leadership. They must certainly not say that these things are problems of other places and do not concern them. They must certainly not lay the documents aside after reading them once. All places must report to the provincial CCP committee in a timely way on the situation in conveying, studying and implementing the documents.



CHENG MING DISCUSSES NEW NCNA CHIEF IN HONG KONG

HK090519Y Hong Kong CHEN MING No 10 in Chinese 1 Aug 78 pp 5,6 & 61 HK

[Article by Yu I-chih [0151 0001 5347]: "On Wang Kuang [3769 0562] Coming South and Hong Kong's Prospects"]

[Text] See Three Points From One Point

Wang Kuang's posting to Hong Kong has attracted the attention of various quarters. This former propaganda director of the CCP Central-South Bureau before the Cultural Revolution is said to have a pleasant personality and to have favorably impressed certain people in Hong Kong and Macao. After the Cultural Revolution, Wang was named chief of the State Publications Administrative Bureau directly under the State Council. The months-old news of his transfer to Hong Kong (the vacancy this created was filled by Chen Han-po) was favorably received.

The public attention to Wang Kuang's coming south and to the strengthening of the top leadership structure of NCNA's Hong Kong branch is a manifestation of concern over the development of the situation in Hong Kong. What will be the new moves of Communist China in Hong Kong? What are Hong Kong's prospects? These questions are being discussed. Such questions were reportedly raised by some members of the Hong Kong University's Student Union when they recently visited the editorial department of this journal.

The appointment of a minister-level person as director (more accurately the first director) of the NCNA Hong Kong branch is unprecedented. From this point alone it can be imagined that: First, the Chinese attach tremendous importance to Hong Kong and Macao;

Second, they are vigorously developing their work in many respects in these two places; and

Third, the recovery of Hong Kong is far from being placed on their agenda.

"Serious Attention" and "Extreme Concern"

The Chinese Communists have always paid serious attention to Hong Kong and Macao because of their tremendous political and economic interests in these two places. Nevertheless, their work in Hong Kong has not always been clear sailing; it was adversely affected during the Cultural Revolution period. After the collapse of the gang of four, Foreign Trade Minister Li Ching pointed out in an article entitled "Distinguish Between the Right and Wrong in the Line and Actively Develop Socialist Foreign Trade" published in the October 1977 issue of RED FLAG that work must be done well in increase supplies to Hong Kong and Macao. The article said:

"Hong Kong and Macao are Chinese territories. Over 98 percent of the inhabitants are our compatriots. The question of Hong Kong and Macao is left over from history and will be settled in an appropriate way when conditions are ripe. Under the present circumstances, the export of supplies to Hong Kong and Macao is a special problem of China's foreign trade.

"Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee have always paid serious attention to and expressed extreme concern about the question of Hong Kong and Macao, and set down correct principles and policies regarding them. With regard to the supply of commodities, Premier Chou directed: 'Those areas that are able to do so must share in the burden of keeping Hong Kong and Macao supplied; they are not allowed to step back.' This is not only an economic question but also a political issue."

### Three Periods

Li Chiang's article appeared to emphasize the stepped-up adjustment and development of Chinese activities in Hong Kong following the collapse of the gang of four. Their work in Hong Kong since the inception of the PRC can be divided into three phases:

1. The period of steady development--from 1949 to 1965. Although there were ups and downs in this period, the basic performance was steady and practical, with notable achievements.
2. The period of setbacks--from 1965 to 1976. In this Cultural Revolution period, Chinese activities in Hong Kong were apparently seriously interfered with and disrupted by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Although there were still some gains, on the whole it was retreat as compared with the preceding period.
3. The period of fresh development--from the fall of the gang of four in October 1976 up to the present. In this short span of over a year, Chinese activities in Hong Kong appear to be divided into two stages. The emphasis of the first stage was on adjustment, and the emphasis of the second is on development, with the first stage paving the way for the second stage. The dividing line between these two stages was the 11th CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC. In actuality, however, Wang Kuang's appointment should be viewed as the starting point of new development in activities in many fields.

Chinese activities in the present stage are not believed to be a simple repeat of those undertaken prior to the Cultural Revolution. In other words, the tasks, the scope of activities and the approaches may not be the same. The tasks will become heavier, the scope will be broadened and the methods of work will also be improved to a great extent. These estimates in the domestic and international situation determine the great escalation of Chinese activities here.

### Background to Wang Kuang's Posting to Hong Kong

The 11th CCP Congress set forth a new task for the new period: To achieve the four modernizations. This calls for huge amounts of capital, foreign exchange, advance science and technology and experiences in construction. To the Chinese, Hong Kong is an important foreign trade position, a place for investments, a university of science and technology and a construction experience exchange station. The Chinese can make use of Hong Kong under prevailing circumstances to serve the modernization of their agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

In order to advance their work both at home and abroad, the Chinese need to develop a united front encompassing the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese abroad. Hua Kuo-feng mentioned this in his political report to the 11th CCP Congress and also in his report on the work of the government to the Fifth NPC. Finally, this was also written into the new constitution (the preamble). This was something not done before, indicating the great determination of the Chinese to rally the support of the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese.

Recently, Sino-U.S. relations have developed and the prospects of normalization are seen by all. It is conceivable that the Chinese will launch a sharp political offensive against Taiwan before and after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. Having thousands of ties with Taiwan, Hong Kong naturally holds a very important position in such an offensive.

At present, Soviet expansionist activities are being intensified with each passing day in various regions of the world. The Chinese have sharply reacted to this. In diplomacy, they have recently shifted from the defensive to the offensive, with Chi Peng-fei, Keng Piao, Huang Hua and Ho Ying visiting the five continents to strengthen relations with the third and second world nations. This is a new move worthy of attention. In Asia, the Soviet Union, while extending its influence everywhere, is stepping up its effort to form a ring around China. The shadow of the bear can be seen in Hong Kong. This situation will necessarily spur the Chinese to adopt a serious attitude toward their work in Hong Kong, including efforts to rally the support of more people and develop in various ways an international united front against hegemony.

#### A Point Shared by China and Britain

"Both of us have an enemy at our door step. The capital of this enemy is Moscow." This is a well-known statement made by Cameron, Britain's national defense chief of staff, during his visit to China in April and May this year. It shocked the whole world at the time. But it was realistic, not fantastic. Therefore, although it caused some trouble, including condemnation from the official Soviet quarters, the British people agreed with it. When Churchill, the British people agreed with it. When Churchill, the British Conservative Party's spokesman of defense affairs, visited Peking in June this year, he echoed Cameron in different language. This shows that as an important member of the second world with a definite say in Western Europe, Britain is an important target to be won over by the Chinese as an ally in Western Europe against Soviet Hegemonism. On the other hand, on the basis of its own interests, Britain finds it necessary to further its friendly cooperation with China. Obviously, Hong Kong plays the role of a brigade in developing relations between the two countries. Such is the background to Wang Kuang coming south. One can see from this the importance and urgency the Chinese feel in regard to strengthening their activities in Hong Kong.

#### The Question of Taking Hong Kong Back

Some people believe that the day will not be too far off when the Chinese Communists will recover Taiwan and that the next target will be Hong Kong. This reminds one of what the leader of the Hong Kong delegation said to Liao Cheng-chih on 1 October last year: "Some people in Hong Kong are somewhat worried about what may happen after the expiry of the New Territories lease." In reply, Liao said: "There is no need to worry. Be at ease." This remark reflected the Chinese policy in regard to Hong Kong.

Views repeatedly expressed by the Chinese over the question of Hong Kong and Macao can be summarized under three headings: 1) Upholding the principled stand that Hong Kong and Macao are Chinese territories; 2) settling the question of Hong Kong and Macao appropriately when conditions are ripe; and 3) maintaining the status quo prior to the solution of the Hong Kong and Macao question. Liao Cheng-chih's remarks were in fact a reaffirmation of "maintenance of the status quo."

Of course, "maintenance of the status quo" is not unconditional. It requires a political understanding--the other side must respect Chinese wishes and interests, entailing the need to do two things: Resolutely prevent Soviet infiltration and firmly curb the Chiang gang's activities. It is believed that as long as Britain is able to do these two things, it will not be difficult to maintain the status quo of Hong Kong over a relatively long period of time. In fact, Britain is doing just that now.

Under these circumstances, Hong Kong can serve not only China's four modernizations and its unification cause but also its global strategy. Why should the Chinese be so anxious to take Hong Kong back? If they must take this step, why have they sent such a high official here?

#### Wang Kuang's Duties and the Factionalist Spirit in Hong Kong

On the contrary, Wang Kuang's coming is an indication that the Chinese Communists intend to leave Hong Kong as it is for a relatively long period of time. Wang Kuang's duties appear to be rather heavy since many things have to be done. It cannot be denied that in the past the Chinese Communists did many things in Hong Kong which were beneficial to their country. However, due to Lin Piao's and the gang of four's interference and sabotage, many problems and shortcomings have appeared in their activities in Hong Kong and Macao and this is also a fact that cannot be denied. The problems that appeared in China's foreign relations during a certain period in the past, the heavy disaster areas that appeared one after another in the sphere of culture... What did these show? This journal previously discussed the factionalist spirit and the "king of leftists" in Hong Kong, which aroused sharp reaction from readers. What did this show? Several months ago, when some small despots and particularly that despot of a certain unit who claimed to represent a cross section of the masses (when he gave a banquet in Canton, the restaurant listed his title as one greater than "supervisor" of the unit) were sent back to the mainland for study, the workers and staff in many units were overjoyed, rushed to tell the news to each other and raised their cups in celebration. The atmosphere was akin to that which prevailed in China following the downfall of the gang of four. And what did this show? It showed:

First, the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four was very deepseated, and

Second, people were deeply resentful of the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

The enhanced consciousness of the masses is a favorable condition for Chinese activities in Hong Kong at present. This writer believes that the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four can be eliminated. Once the principal contradiction is grasped, everything else will fall into place. It will be possible to readily solve such problems as how to secure more foreign exchange in Hong Kong; how to raise more capital through increasing exports, investments and negotiations for credits; how to turn the heavy disaster areas into developing areas; how to promote the work of rallying the support of the compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and of the Overseas Chinese abroad; how to strengthen China's foreign relations and consolidate and expand the united front against Soviet hegemonism; etc.

#### Hong Kong's Prospects

The "escalation" of the rank of the top man in Hong Kong signifies the escalation of the work of the united front, the escalation of the work on Taiwan, the escalation of the struggle against the Soviet Union, the escalation of Sino-British relations and the escalation of economic work. The No 1 enemy of Communist China abroad is not Britain, the United States or the Chiang gang, but the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union may choose to create chaos in Hong Kong--to disrupt social order, the economy, public confidence and ultimately the entire situation. The Chinese must take appropriate countermeasures: you want chaos, but I want stability. You want to fish in troubled waters, but I want [paragraph continues]



to win by maintaining stability. Britain, too, wants stability and not chaos in Hong Kong. It is for the sake of stability that the British have in recent years guarded against the Soviet Union and curbed the Chiang gang's activities here. And the Hong Kong residents in general want a stable life. While the people on the mainland yearn for order, the people are united in their common interests. This is a favorable factor for Chinese activities here and also for commercial developments in Hong Kong. Whoever wants to poke his nose in will find himself pitted against three forces and will surely go down in defeat. In short, the prospects of Hong Kong are good.

#### WEN WEI PO REPORTS ON RESURGENCE OF TANGSHAN

HK081358Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Aug 78 p 1 HK

[Long-distance phone call on 5 August from reporter Liu Chu-ping: "New Tangshan To Be Built by 1982"]

[Text] Tangshan is rising like a phoenix from the ashes. A vast plan for a new Tangshan has been formulated. The plan calls for 1 year of preparation and initial launching of the work, 3 years of hard work and 1 year of finishing off. The city will be completely rebuilt by 1982. Chang Chien, secretary of the Tangshan Municipal CCP Committee, gave reporters this information this evening.

The state will invest several billion yuan in building the new Tangshan. The group of visiting Hong Kong and Macao reporters arrived in Tangshan from Peking at noon yesterday. In the afternoon, they visited the Tangshan locomotive and rolling stock plant and the Tangshan mine of the Kauluan coal mines. They also visited a shopping center. The whole city is imbued with a fervent atmosphere. In the first half of this year, industrial production in the city was back to the pre-earthquake level.

The new Tangshan will be divided into three districts--the old city district, the eastern mining district and the new Fengjun district. The populations of these districts will be 250,000, 300,000 and 100,000 respectively. There will be a further 350,000 in the city outskirts for a grand total of nearly 1 million. The buildings in the new Tangshan will all be built of lightweight materials. They will range in height from 2 or 3 to 10 stories and will be able to withstand an earthquake greater than strength 7. The Peking-Tangshan-Huang railway line will be re-routed to pass through the outskirts of Tangshan.

The group of Hong Kong and Macao reporters is the first group of reporters to visit Tangshan since the earthquake 2 years ago. They will continue to tour various places in the city today and tomorrow morning.

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